Daily Report

Latin America

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American Presidents Hold Meeting in Costa Rica

Leaders Arrive

PA2710130689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0448 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (ACAN - EFE)—Eight presidents have arrived in Costa Rica to participate with eight others who will arrive 27 October to join President Oscar Arias, the host, in the summit of democratically elected American presidents.

Presidents Julio Sanguinetti (Uruguay), Jose Sarney (Brazil), Virgilio Barco (Colombia, Rodrigo Borja (Ecuador), and Alfredo Cristiani (El Salvador) are in San Jose.

Presidents George Bush (the United States), Daniel Ortega (Nicaragua), Carlos Menem (Argentina), Carlos Andres Perez (Venezuela), and Jose Azcona (Honduras) will arrive on Friday morning.

Also, Prime Ministers Brian Mulroney (Canada), Lynden Pindling (Bahamas) and Michael Manley (Jamaica) are also scheduled to arrive.

The heads of state who were initially invited numbered 30, including those of Spain and Portugal, Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares, but the latter and several Latin American leaders apologized for not being able to attend due to various reasons.

The Costa Rican Government did not invite the presidents of Cuba (Fidel Castro), Panama (Francisco Rodriguez), Chile (Augusto Pinochet), and Haiti (Prosper Avril), considering them not to be the product of a democratic process.

Brazilian Joao Baena Soares, OAS secretary general, and Panamanian and Nicaraguan opposition leaders, Guillermo Endara and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, are in Costa Rica as special guests.

Other special guests who will arrive on 27 October are Puerto Rican Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon and Uruguayan Enrique Iglesias, president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Arias convoked the summit to discuss matters considered vital: democracy, development, disarmament, drugs, deforestation, and the foreign debt.

The summit will also serve to commemorate the centennial of Costa Rica's democratic system.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0514 GMT on 27 October reports Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney arrived in San Jose at 0450 GMT on 27 October.]

Cuba Exclusion Deplored

FL2610132489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The Costa Rican People's Party has deplored Cuba's exclusion from the meeting of American presidents which begins tomorrow in San Jose.

In statements to the weekly LIBERTAD, Jose Mereno, member of the political commission and secretary of the aforementioned organization, termed the Costan Rican Government's position toward Cuba as deplorable—be it due to U.S. pressures or due to an internal decision by the Oscar Arias administration. He contrasted that decision with the goals of the Group of Eight, and other regional organizations, which are are working on Cuba's reintegration into the Latin American system and its return to the OAS.

Guyanese President Arrives

PA2610144389 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1209 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The first president to arrive for the hemispheric summit was Desmond Hoyte, who was received by President Oscar Arias Sanchez at the Juan Santamaria Airport. The Guyanese president arrived on a regular Panamerican flight from Miami. It is the first time he has visited a Central American nation.

Hoyte came to power after winning the elections held on 12 December 1985. During his administration he has been able to promote development in his country.

The Guyanese president said the hemispheric summit will promote peace and democratization in the Central American region within the framework of the Esquipulas II agreement. It will also promote integration among Caribbean and Latin American nations.

As for the situation in Panama, he said he hopes that this country can find a democratic solution and he rejects violations of freedom and human rights.

U.S. Objects to Declaration

PA2610160389 Paris AFP in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (AFP)—Government sources today revealed that the United States harshly and firmly objected to the "San Jose Declaration" planned by President Oscar Arias to give supreme splendor to the hemispheric summit in Costa Rica.

President George Bush, who will arrive in San Jose on 27 October on his first visit to Latin America, categorically refused to sign any declaration that would also be signed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, whom the United States considers to be a "dictator."

Bush accepted Arias' invitation as a sign of conciliation and rapprochement toward the region and to show his

increased willingness to find solutions to common problems, however, he will bring up the red-hot issues of Nicaragua and Panama.

The White House basically objected to the "disarmament" and "democracy" aspects of the Costa Rican document, but the main problem was Bush's refusal to appear as cosignatory of the document with Ortega, who along with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, is considered to be a "nightmare" for the U.S. Government.

The draft declaration called for "a gradual decrease" in expenditures for weapons and called for "a genuine democracy among our peoples to ensure lasting peace."

According to the sources, the United States believes that there can be no "common declaration" about the desire to achieve a "genuine democracy" at the regional level with the presence of Nicaragua at the discussion table and Ortega's signature next to Bush's.

Brazil objected to the "deforestation" aspect of the draft declaration because Brazilians reject any foreign suggestion or orientation regarding the serious problems of the Amazon area.

In compensation for his absolute refusal to sign any declaration, Bush decided to bring to the summit a number of proposals dealing mainly with the struggle against drug trafficking, which automatically became the meeting's "strong point."

According to Costa Rican sources, the United States brings a formal request for regional support to estblish a solid hemispheric bloc to fight narcotics trafficking and a multinational military force, the "Green Helmets," that will pursue traffickers to death.

The group will reportedly be financed by Washington.

Colombia, the main U.S. ally in this struggle against the deadly scourge, will request this solidarity and will also insist—along with Costa Rica—on an urgent solution to the coffee price crisis.

The crisis will provoke annual losses estimated at $2.7 billion if the current coffee prices—$70 a bag of 46 kg—are maintained, when the average normal price was $120 per bag.

To reciprocate the possible hemispheric support in the fight against drug trafficking, the United States is willing to support all solutions to the coffee problem that will benefit an area—such as Latin America—that represents 70 percent of the world's coffee production.

The draft declaration of the summit was sent to all the countries that were invited and many made "observations," although the remarks made by the United States and Brazil were the most significant ones, the sources pointed out.

The Costa Rican president will give the final "orientation" of the topics of the summit when he delivers the inaugural speech of the summit (at 1130) on 27 October. Ninety minutes prior to that, the Costa Rican president will have met (at 1000) with Bush, who will arrive in San Jose at 0930 (1530 GMT).

Inasmuch as there will not be a "final declaration," Arias himself will "summarize" the summit in his closing speech on Saturday, noting the main points of agreement.

OAS Secretary 'Special Guest'

PA2610164489 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1211 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares arrived in San Jose last night as a special guest at the hemispheric summit. Baena Soares said the meeting convened by President Oscar Arias is very important and he said this is an opportunity to exchange experiences and opinions on matters of common interest.

The OAS secretary general also talked about the Panamanian case, which is included in the OAS agenda because that country still belongs to the OAS.

Baena Soares said the inter-American organization will act as an observer in the Nicaraguan elections. He said a group of 53 officials have been working in rural areas of Nicaragua registering voters. The activities conducted by the OAS in Nicaragua are intended to contribute to the participation of citizens in the elections and to the democratic process, Baena Soares said.

Secretary on Cuba Return to OAS

FL2710021289 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares asserted in Costa Rica today that there is a continental trend in favor of Cuba's return to the regional organization. Baena Soares explained that Latin American nations have expressed their wish to see Cuba in the OAS again. News sources report that these remarks are obviously referring to the Group of Eight's summit held recently in the Peruvian city of Ica. At that time, the presidents of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay, and Mexico, ratified their intention of proposing Cuba's return to the OAS.

Ortega Views Summit Prospects

PA2610163689 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (AFP)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today said that the American summit that will take place this weekend in Costa Rica will afford an opportunity to discuss issues of common interest. He added that the participation of the United States and Canada "suggests how positive it would be to hold a true dialogue between North and South, which is what all Latin Americans want."

In statements for newspaper LA NACION of San Jose, the Nicaraguan president termed the absence of Cuba and Panama at the meeting as "illogical," but added that he respects the Costa Rican decision not to invite those two countries.

Chile and Haiti were also not invited to attend the hemispheric meeting that will take place on 27 and 28 October to mark the "100th anniversary of Costa Rican democracy."

Ortega said that the participation of Cuban leader Fidel Castro would have been very beneficial at a time when Latin America is again contacting the Havana government.

As for Panama, he said that this country is the victim of "large-scale political interference" by the United States, which does not want to see Panamanian sovereignty over the canal by the year 2000.

Some 40 labor, political, and religious organizations today published a full-page announcement in the local press to welcome Ortega, whom they recognize, along with Costa Rican president, for his peace-seeking efforts in Central America within the framework of the Esquipulas II plan.

Ortega Hopes To Meet Bush

PA2710001489 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (AFP)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega trusts that he will be able to meet with his U.S. counterpart, George Bush, during the hemispheric summit that will take place this weekend in San Jose, according to an official source.

Although on 25 October Bush ruled out the possibility of a meeting with Ortega, Nicaraguan Information Minister Manuel Espinoza said today: "We have an open agenda for a meeting with the U.S. President."

"We believe that the time must come when President Bush recognizes reality and decides to normalize relations with Nicaragua," Espinoza said during a press conference held in this capital.

Espinoza emphasized the importance of the San Jose Hemispheric Summit and called for broad discussion "of the central topic of the meeting, which is democracy."

The Nicaraguan minister said that the fact that Bush plans to meet with the Nicaraguan opposition leaders on 28 October "shows that the true rival of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the February elections will be the U.S. President."

Meanwhile, Paul Hosky, one of President Ortega's advisers, said that the latest polls carried out by Nicaragua's Central American University shows the FSLN ahead with 36.5 percent of the vote, followed by the National Opposition Union, with 18 percent.

The poll, carried out within a sampling of 4,114 citizens, also indicates that 28.1 percent of the electorate is undecided and 13.7 percent did not respond.

At the same time, Hosky questioned the credibility of a poll carried out by the Costa Rican CID Company, an affiliate of Gallup, that is to be released on 27 October. That poll shows Violeta Chamorro ahead of Ortega in voting preference.

"I know of that poll, and I can tell you that the results are totally inconsistent with what investigations by other companies have reflected," Hosky said.

Chamorro To Meet With Bush

PA2610175489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (ACAN - EFE)—Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, the Nicaraguan opposition candidate, will denounce "irregularities in the electoral process" of her country at the meetings she will have with the presidents of the United States, Venezuela, and Costa Rica—George Bush, Carlos Andres Perez, and Oscar Arias—at the summit to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Chamorro stated to ACAN - EFE today that the meeting with Bush will be on 28 October, after the 2-day summit of 17 [as received] American presidents is over.

The Nicaraguan candidate arrived in San Jose this morning, accompanied by UNO [National Opposition Union] Vice Presidential Candidate Virgilio Godoy, and her campaign director, Antonio Lacayo.

According to Chamorro, she was personally invited by President Arias to be present at the summit of freely elected presidents. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will also attend this summit.

Godoy said to ACAN - EFE that UNO will meet with the mentioned presidents, and will also make arrangements with other presidents to present a document on the "irregularities" that are present in the Nicaraguan electoral process that is to end on 25 February 1990. The Nicaraguan politician especially complained about the "unequal" distribution of political publicity in the government's television station.

According to Godoy, the governing Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) broadcasts publicity on the state television which costs $24,000 a day and does not pay for it.

Arias Holds News Conference

PA2710040789 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Oct 89

[News conference hosted by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias with reporters at the Sheraton Hotel, San Jose, on 26 October—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Arias] .. to invite anyone I wanted, as the host of the meeting. That is why I excluded four countries. With regard to the second question, all of us are going to hold a dialogue. As I said, I do not know if U.S. President George Bush and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will want to hold a separate meeting. I read today that President Bush does not want to. However, the dialogue will be based on six topics. All of us know the agenda, so I hope the dialogue will be fruitful and rich in ideas. At the conclusion I will help Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo in organizing a future summit next year.

[Moderator] We ask the newsmen to pose only one question because 29 reporters have registered their desire to ask questions. This way, everybody will have an opportunity to get an answer. Here is Viktor Gorbachev, of the Soviet Union's Moscow Radio. [applause, laughter]

[Gorbachev] On behalf of my last name I want to thank you for your applause. [laughter] You will inevitably discuss the Central American situation. My question is: How do you feel about the Soviet Union's participation in the Central American peace process?

[Arias] As I have said often, I think the region's peace process will never succeed without backing from the entire world, and chiefly from the two world powers. This backing must be frank and sincere, and in good faith. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us to find democracy, liberty, and peace in Central America. It really pleases me that at least now the two superpowers are discussing Central America.

You will recall that in the past, this was not possible. Despite my repeated insistence, in the past it was impossible to include the topic of peace in Central America on the agenda of the superpowers. But now that is happening. In his recent trip to the United States, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze not only discussed Central America with his counterpart U.S. Secretary of State Baker, it was the first topic of the agenda between the two superpowers. I feel this is a very important step forward. I think that things are changing for the better. However, it is important that the backing we receive is sincere and that the things that are said be consistent with the things that are done. Let us not say one thing and do another.

In this respect, I think the Soviet Union—and Cuba, too—can do much more to get the sides involved in the conflict in Central America to find or seek the flexibility, the capacity to yield, and the commitment to implement major agreements to bring peace to those countries where brothers are killing each other.

[Reporter] On the six points of the agenda, why did you exclude human rights?

[Arias] Human rights are not excluded. Human rights are in each of the points included on the agenda. Human rights are not just freedom. Human rights are democracy, development, drugs, and disarmament. Human rights are like the silent guest of this meeting's agenda. It is certainly so. We cannot talk of democracy, development, drugs, foreign debt, disarmament without, by necessity, talking about human rights.

[Moderator] Mario Ramirez of [word indistinct].

[Ramirez] My question deals with a domestic issue. The meeting represents a huge investment in terms of money. How will the country get its money back on the meeting, which the people describe as a major investment and which, as any other business, must yield results?

[Arias] I think we will recover our investment in the short term, in the very short term. The attention of the entire world has been drawn to Costa Rica again, and this meeting will help us a great deal. I hope all of you feel at home and that Costa Rican hospitality is as pleasant as possible. Your visit to Costa Rica for a few days will allow the world to focus its attention on Costa Rica. The investment will be recovered in the very short term.

[Moderator] Andres Oppenheimer, of the MIAMI HERALD. [9-second break in reception for station identification]

[Oppenheimer] ...little pressure is needed to enforce the Esquipulas plan. Can you better explain what side should be pressured and what the goals are?

[Arias] Excuse me, can you repeat your question?

[Oppenheimer] In your first question, you said that during the talks you would apply, as you stated it, a little pressure to enforce the Esquipulas plan. I would like to ask, what specific area needs a little prodding within the Esquipulas plan and what agreements would you like to see come out of this meeting?

[Arias] No agreements. We have stated that I do not want any agreements. I want a frank and sincere discussion on all the topics of the agenda. On the peace plan, we all know some things are still pending, and that there are still some things the Central American presidents must do. All the prisoners in Central American jails have not yet been released. People are still being killed in some countries. We are still unable to establish a truce or go beyond a truce to reach a cease-fire or to go beyond a cease-fire to reach a cessation of hostilities.

Still, of course, many things are yet to be done regarding the pledges made in August 1987 in Guatemala City. I believe we could discuss those pledges here in Costa Rica, even though it is not among the topics on the agenda, which includes development and democracy. I believe we could, undoubtedly, talk a little about what is happening in Central America and about the failure by some governments to fulfill some of the pledges made.

Sincerely, however, the agenda covers the six D's and in the little time we have we must, of necessity, limit ourselves to those topics. I really would not like us to stray from the agenda. The presidents are prepared to discuss these topics and I, as moderator, will truly do

everything within my power to avoid analyzing topics outside the agenda known to all of you.

[Moderator] The representative for Colombia's RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional] [name indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the serious situation Colombia is currently undergoing, the economic factors. However, the issue of coffee, which is the foundation of Colombia's economy, is still making headlines and causing worries. It seems to me that at one time Costa Rica supported the worldwide free market system, but it has changed its position and would now support the implementation of a worldwide quota pact. Will there be a summit on the coffee issue here in San Jose?

[Arias] I believe the coffee-producing countries [words indistinct] especially the Central American countries, Mexico, and others, will take advantage of this meeting to talk with President Barco about his country, and with President Jose Sarney of Brazil. However, we will not hold a minisummit on the topic. I believe it is a very great source of concern for all the coffee-producing countries. We are easily losing $4 billion with the drop in prices from $120 per quintal to the current $70. Latin America is losing more than $2.5 billion, which for Colombia easily represents approximately $600 million in losses, and for Costa Rica it represents almost $100 million in losses. Therefore, it is a source of permanent concern among all of us. However, the likelihood of making it a special topic at the presidential summit is not viable, even though it is feasible that the presidents affected by this serious coffee price situation may converse informally about it in the time we may have left.

[Lopez] Annette Lopez Munoz, Eco, Televisa. Mr President, the San Jose agenda has been criticized for placing too much emphasis on international issues instead of focusing on Costa Rican affairs. What do you say to this?

[Arias] Small spirits are never lacking anywhere. Costa Rica is no exception. There are black hearts in this country who believe that to struggle for democracy, peace, and freedom in Central America is a waste of time. They are mistaken. Fortunately, they represent a small minority. You can see that when you read the polls and the general public opinion report. The people of this country are proud of what I have done, they feel proud of having preached peace in the rest of Central America, thereby precluding the possibility of anyone daring to come here to preach war on our own soil. They feel proud that the neighboring countries on the continent are visiting us and that we can celebrate 100 years of democracy with the friendly countries that will be visiting us over the next few days. However, there is a small minority that have very small spirits, and I feel very sorry for them.

[Second Moderator] The final question will be by Manolo Alcala of Television Espanola.

[Alcala] Statements have been made by your predecessor, President Carazo, criticizing Costa Rica's image abroad with its military establishment, a military display inappropriate of a nonmilitarized country, and also with the aid it has received from the United States in the form of a few helicopters to strengthen its surveillance or whatever. What do you say to this, Mr President?

[Arias] This question is somewhat similar to the one asked by your young lady colleague. The presidents of the continent would not come to Costa Rica if they could not bring their own security. President Barco would not come if he could not do so with considerable security; President Ortega would not come without his own security; President Bush would not come without his own security. Therefore, among all the lovely things about the summit, there are some disadvantages.

We Costa Ricans are not used to this security. I do not take any security measures. When I leave my house to run in the savanna three blocks from my home, I am not accompanied by any security. It would be lovely if the entire world were that way, but it is not and, therefore, we Costa Ricans who are not used to that security feel a little strange and react with a certain dislike and hostility. However, I have told the Costa Rican people that they must undertand that there are very lovely things about the summit, but there are some minor inconveniences.

The truth is that we can become used to a bunch of policemen for a few days because this is the price we must pay for 18 presidents visiting us. Therefore I believe, once again, as I told your colleague before, that the majority of Costa Ricans are happy to be able to offer Costa Rican hospitality to all the visiting presidents and heads of government.

[Second Moderator] President Arias must leave immediately for the airport. He has been informed that the Salvadoran president will be arriving at 1618. We thank you all very cordially, the same to you dear colleagues. Thank you very much.

[Arias] Thank you, and may you enjoy yourselves in San Jose.

Brazil's Sarney on U.S. Stand

PA2710135189 Paris AFP in Spanish 0508 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 Oct (AFP)—"Latin America is no longer considered a priority problem by the United States," Brazilian President Jose Sarney stated today. He believes that evolution is "very serious for our continent."

At a news conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will participate in the "summit of the Americas," Sarney noted, however, that the new attitude of the United States is accompanied by a "more realistic stand" by President George Bush regarding the problems of the southern continent.

"Latin America is affected by the economic regression, which poses a threat to the continent's democratization process," the Brazilian statesman warned. He hinted of a

possible alliance of the debtor countries to "impose a solution" on the debt problem.

The poor countries of this region, he said, are facing somewhat of a "Marshall Plan in reverse" by continuing their democratic evolution "while transferring resources to the wealthy countries." The Brazilian president stressed the importance of solving the Latin American foreign debt. This problem was initially broached in two successive phases "which have failed," he said. They were the efforts to make "adjustments with the international organizations" and to obtain "assistance for servicing the debt.

The third attempt to solve the debt problem, Sarney continued, was the current "Brady plan," whose main defect is its "slowness" and "difficulties in getting under way." If this phase does not manage to effectively reduce the foreign debt, Sarney warned, then a fourth attempt "will be inevitable: All the debtor countries must meet to impose a solution."

Asked about his country's attitude regarding the suspension of the international coffee agreement, the Brazilian president stressed the responsibility of the producer countries in the current crisis, declaring his willingness to hold "talks" with all the interested countries. Sarney hailed the holding of the "summit of the Americas" in Costa Rica, noting the "singular fact" that "all the South American countries" will be ruled by democratic regimes after the December elections in Chile.

Bahamian Cancels Attendance

PA2610184189 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 26 October (DPA)—Officials invited to the 27 October San Jose presidential summit continue to cancel their attendance.

According to the organizers of the second hemispheric meeting in the past 22 years, the Bahamian Head of Government Lynden Pindling has sent a last minute communique canceling his participation without an explanation.

With the Bahamian premier's cancellation, the number of heads of state attending the summit is reduced to 17 in total. The presidents of the American continent had been invited by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias to celebrate 100 years of Costa Rican democracy.

Among others, the summit will be attended by the presidents of the United States, George Bush; Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; Colombia, Virgilio Barco; Argentina, Carlos Menem; Brazil, Jose Sarney; El Salvador, Alfredo Cristiani; and Canada, Brian Mulroney.

Cuba

Havana Criticizes Handling of Summit

FL2610193589 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American presidential and heads of state meeting begins tomorrow in San Jose, Costa Rica. Cuba was excluded from that meeting by the host government of President Oscar Arias. However, if that meeting were to attain results that would indicate progress in the solution of the complex and serious problems of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, Cuba would agree; furthermore, Cuba would see it as appropriate.

Unfortunately, it does not seem like such a thing will happen. The San Jose meeting started out on the wrong foot. The agenda to be discussed has not been specified. It is said that there will not even be a final declaration, simply because President George Bush refuses to appear as a signatory of a document with the Nicaraguan head of state, Daniel Ortega. In conclusion, the meeting can be defined today as simple informal meeting, a mere exercise in political calisthenics.

Some observers say that President Arias has shown, in his role as host, an excessive friendliness toward the White House. We feel, however, that what President Arias has shown is unworthy conduct and the behavior of a lackey. While the Costa Rican leader was excluding the Governments of Cuba and Panama, throwing them in the same sack as the dictatorships of Chile and Haiti, he was ingratiating himself with President Bush by inviting the Nicaraguan opposition leader, Violeta Chamorro, and announcing highest ranking honors for her.

As far as Cuba is concerned, President Arias seems to be living in the worst of anachronisms. To try to deny the legitimacy of the Cuban revolution at this stage is simply ridiculous. Cuba's prestige and respect in the international community is very high. The meeting of the Group of Eight has just confirmed this. It has also been confirmed by the unprecedented vote which gave Cuba a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

Furthermore, Cuba and its President, Fidel Castro, have much more to say at an international meeting of the highest level than what Mr Arias could say there. The Costa Rican leader has done everything he can to make the San Jose meeting fail [as heard].

The Nobel Peace Prize may have been forgotten—or maybe not—in a region where war has claimed 150,000 lives in the past few decades.

Castro Inaugurates Japanese Garden in Havana

FL2710033289 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Remarks by President Fidel Castro at the inauguration of the Japanese Garden at the National Botanical Garden in Havana on 26 October, broadcast in progress—recorded]

[Text] ... because of its symbolism. However, the Japanese gave us the idea. They donated the plans, the technology, everything that makes that fountain operate, the lighting, and trees. They helped us in the work, in the direction, and execution of the project. We truly appreciate it very much.

We are glad that the ambassador believes it is already the biggest one in America. We will try to make it the best one so that we are worthy of the honor of having the largest Japanese Garden in Latin America and the Caribbean. It enriches our botanical garden, which we hope will become one of the best in the world. Therefore, it is one of the largest ones in the world. [sentence as heard]

This is proof of our confidence in the future, of the faith we have in man, and our defiance of nature. We didn't mind the hurricanes. If a powerful hurricane came through here one day and destroyed half of the garden, we will plant the garden again. If all the garden's trees were downed, we would plant them again. I know they are going to withstand the force. We are used to seeing them as adult trees.

I recommended once that plants similar to these—plants from other areas of the world—be planted in other parts of the country so that if a hurricane destroys trees in the garden, we can replace them with trees planted elsewhere. Who knows what we are capable of doing to prevent trees from toppling. It would be something similar to what we are doing with the banana plants that we irrigate with microjets. Their increased production makes them fall over with the slightest wind. We placed a post next to the plants. We didn't think of it but there could be things that strengthen the roots and allow them to remain standing. This may not be necessary. The first hurricane has already come through and nothing happened. If the idea of planting trees in different places is carried out, we can rebuild and will not have to wait for 20 years. We will plant and rebuild in record time.

This is why I say this garden is proof of the optimism of our people, of the concern of the revolution toward the people and everything that has to do with the people's welfare, and of the revolution's concern with science. We are making considerable progress in science. We are progressing pretty quickly with the production of new medicines, new products—some of them very novel ones—which bring hope to our country.

I am not going to say long live the friendship between the Japanese and Cuban people because this friendship is alive and it is also strengthened. I am going to conclude by expressing the certainty that this garden will be more

and more beautiful, this botanical garden will be more and more beautiful, also, and the capital of our fatherland will be more and more humane and beautiful. This Japanese Garden we inaugurate today will always be a symbol of the friendship between two peoples, the people of Japan and the people of Cuba. Thank you very much. [applause]

Politburo Member Meets With Ugandan Minister

FL2610191489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], has received Kiza Besigye, national political commissar of the Ugandan National Resistance Council, minister of state [of the Office of the President and Political Commissar], and member of the National Resistance Council Executive Committee.

During the meeting, Risquet briefed the Ugandan official on different aspects of the rectification process that is taking place in our country. In addition, Risquet and Besigye analyzed the international situation, especially the situation on the African continent and the progress of the revolutionary process in Uganda.

The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere and the two officials noted increased relations between the PCC, national resistance movement, and the two governments.

Housing Cooperation Agreement Signed With Mexico

FL2710023589 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] A cooperation agreement was reached a few hours ago between the Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing of Mexico and the National Institute of Housing of Cuba. The document was signed by the presidents of the two organizations, Lic Emilio Gamboa Patron for Mexico and Enrique Anavitarte Losada for Cuba. The first bilateral cooperation agreement was signed in 1978.

Among other things, the agreement includes an expeditious project to be used in case of urban emergencies and natural disasters in which housing units are built quickly with ferroconcrete, wood, or using the Sandino system. These units would house 6, 8, or 10 families. It also includes two other housing projects and rural settlements in isolated places and in the mountains. In the latter case, the solution to housing problems for families of three, four, five, and six persons will be offered in our country. This is one of the foundations of the Turquino Plan.

A period of work begins with the signing of this agreement. It will be in effect until 1991. A development program valid for the entire Latin American and Caribbean area has begun.

150 Internationalists Arrive From Angola

FL2610134089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Late last night, another group of Cuban internationalist combatants arrived in the fatherland from the People's Republic of Angola. Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, welcomed the more than 150 soldiers who expressed their satisfaction for having fulfilled such an important and revolutionary duty. [passage omitted]

Sancti Spiritus TV Tower To Improve Reception

FL2610233089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2309 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The television tower located in Yaguajay Municipality received model status this afternoon. With this award, its collective becomes the first unit of its type to obtain such a distinction in Sancti Spiritus. The award ceremony was part of the activities taking place in Yaguajay on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Camilo [Cienfuegos], who commanded the rebel forces that liberated the town in 1958.

The area television tower is the first one in Sancti Spiritus to be totally designed, built, and installed by Cuban specialists. It has high technology equipment valued at over 250,000 pesos. Standing 92 meters high and weighing over 40 tons, the unit will allow a considerable improvement in the reception of the two television channels in the entire territory.

Costa Rica

Opposition Candidate Views Relations With Panama

PA2610174589 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1216 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] President Oscar Arias did well by not inviting the new ruler of Panama, said Rafael Angel Calderon, presidential candidate for the Social Christian Unity Party [PUSC]. In this regard, Calderon said he supports Arias' decision not to invite the Panamanian president to the hemispheric summit.

Calderon said, however, that the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] quickly reacted by saying that the Costa Rican Government owes a lot to them and to Panama for helping it win the elections.

It would be interesting to find out what the FDP spokesmen mean when they say that the ruling National Liberation Party owes a lot to that Army for being in power now, Calderon said.

The PUSC candidate said, however, that President Arias himself has confessed he received money from Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], a partner of the National Liberation Party in the Socialist International organization. In addition, Calderon said that the campaign initiated by the National Liberation Party and its candidate, Carlos Manuel Castillo Morales, regarding the situation in Panama is an attempt to justify that the party always supported the PRD governments in Panama.

Guatemala

Coup Officers Sentenced to 7-Year Jail Terms

PA2610173689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Jesus Mendizabal, chief of public relations for the judicial branch, has announced that two Guatemalan Army officers involved in the thwarted coup attempt against President Vinicio Cerezo in May 1988 were sentenced today to 7 years in jail on charges of "rebellion."

Major Gustavo Adolfo Diaz and Lieutenant Colonel Gustavo Adolfo Padilla were discharged from the Armed Forces after the thwarted coup attempt on 9 May 1988.

However, after another failed coup attempt on 11 May 1989, both officers were captured and tried.

Diaz, former chief of the Intelligence Department (G-2), was tried on charges of rebellion, use of Army decorations and uniforms, and for the alleged kidnapping of Ligia Escobedo de Gramajo, wife of Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro Gramajo, Mendizabal told the press.

Meanwhile, Lt Col Padilla, godfather of one of Gramajo's children, who was deputy commander of the Retalhuleu military zone on the country's southern coast, was tried solely on charges of rebellion, the official source added.

After the proceedings, Mendizabal said, the fifth penal court of first instance found both officers guilty of "rebellion" and sentenced them to 7 years in jail. Furthermore, they must pay 3,000 quetzales (over $1,000) for civil liabilities, according to the source.

Another 11 Army officers indicted on charges of involvement in the thwarted coup attempt in May will be court martialed.

Nicaragua

Borge Sees Possibility of Renewed U.S. Relations

PA2610144989 Paris AFP in Spanish 1140 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Madrid, 26 Oct (AFP)—Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge stated that the Sandinist government has "indications" based on "isolated conversations" that the United States will send an ambassador to Managua and renew relations with his country after the February 1990 presidential elections. Borge's statements appeared in the Spanish newspaper, EL PAIS. He stated that "the empire's arrogance is unpredictable," and added "nevertheless, we suppose that once the new government is confirmed, President George Bush's administration will start to open up and the exchange of ambassadors will be renewed."

The minister stressed: "Although we do not expect a honeymoon, we are confident that relations will be more respectful."

Commenting on the upcoming 25 February elections, Borge stated "they will be the cleanest elections that can be held in the world at this time."

Borge believes "with absolute certainty" that the governing Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) will win the elections with a margin of between 60 and 70 percent of the votes.

"It does not cross the FSLN members' minds that the opposition will win the elections...this would be a return to the middle ages, it would be a return to the caves," he stressed.

Panama

Controversy Over Endara Statements at Summit

Endara on Noriega's Prospects

PA2610005989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] San Jose, 25 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian opposition leader Guillermo Endara today asserted in Costa Rica that Panama's "strong man" General Manuel

Antonio Noriega "has a pathological love for power" and that he will give it up only "when he goes out in a wooden pajama (coffin)."

Endara made statements to a television station in San Jose, where he arrived, invited by Costa Rican political parties for the American presidents' summit this weekend. He said that he does not advocate violence, but given the prevailing situation in Panama "I believe that this (Noriega's death) is what will happen."

The Panamanian opposition presidential candidate in the 7 May elections, which were later annulled, said: "I do not think Noriega will voluntarily give up power."

Endara believes that "the Panamanian military dictatorship has entered its final phase," and the military in his country "no longer has strength; it is weak, divided, and mortally wounded."

"I think Noriega is in a bad shape; his days are numbered," the politician added. However, he did not specify how long the regime—installed in Panama with the 1968 military coup—will prevail.

Asked about "the Cuba - Nicaragua - Panama axis," Endara said he does not attach much importance to it "because Noriega is a bad associate. He has betrayed every associate he has had."

Asked about the foiled 3 October coup d'etat against Noriega, the opposition leader said that he and his fellow party members had nothing to do with it because it was "strictly a military uprising."

Endara believes that the coup failed because the rebel officers "did not talk about democracy or liberty" because, he added, "they wanted Noriegaism without Noriega."

"Who will go out and fight in the streets for another Noriega," he responded when asked about the opposition's passive attitude on the day of the coup.

The Panamanian politician insisted on his victory in the 7 May elections and said he will only accept new elections if there is a pledge for Noriega to abandon power, which be believes is improbable.

[Hamburg DPA in Spanish at 2330 carries a similar report and quotes Endara as saying that there will be another coup d'etat against the Panama Defense Forces commander before year's end, and that "Panama will spend Christmas without Noriega."]

Discusses General's Regime

PA2610230889 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1735 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Interview with President-elect Guillermo Endara by unidentified announcer in Radio Reloj Studios in San Jose—live]

[Text] [Announcer] We have in our studios Guillermo Endara, president-elect of the Republic of Panama. Don Guillermo, we know that you have had a difficult time because of the heavy traffic. We are growing and we no longer have any room in the city. We appreciate having you here with us. A while ago we featured Don Ricardo [Arias Calderon], a vice presidential candidate on the slate in the last elections, which were the object of maneuvers by General Noriega. Tell us what you think about this problem and what you hope will be achieved at the summit meeting.

[Endara] This is in fact, a large city, but even larger is the grandeur of its heart and fraternal love, which Costa Ricans profess for us Panamanians. We believe the Costa Ricans are giving all of us Latin American brothers a demonstration of their democratic solidarity. When Latin American countries, especially through its presidents, who we are about to see —we were acquainted with many of them previously—ask us what Latin American solidarity means, we can answer Costa Rica, its people and its government, who have expressed and are offering us their solidarity. We would want all the Latin American countries [passage indistinct] for our democracy, liberty, and justice, which the Costa Rican Government and people are doing in this democratic Republic.

To come here basically affords us the opportunity to bring a message to the people and leaders of this country. It is a message of admiration from the Panamanian people. The Panamanian people greatly admire the Costa Rican people because the Costa Rican people are celebrating their centennial as a democratic people. We are still trying to celebrate our first day of democracy. God willing, the events that we look forward to will arrive soon and permit Panama's democratization this year.

In the year 2089, Costa Rica will celebrate its second centennial and we will be celebrating our first. We hope we will be able to celebrate it as brothers, although you are one centennial older than we are. We are very appreciative of the Costa Rican people.

[Announcer] Don Guillermo, do you think that the Latin American countries represented here at the summit could reach an isolation agreement with regard to Panama—which is very difficult in view of the presence of Daniel Ortega, who is quite linked with Gen Noriega? Can this isolation somehow weaken Noriega's military regime?

[Endara] I think that, in fact, the isolation already partially exists. Now we need the other part. Politically, it is causing the military dictatorship of Gen Noriega enormous difficulties. If the isolation could not be made complete at this summit for the reason that you mentioned, the climate could be set so that it could be achieved at the upcoming OAS General Assembly to be held next month. I think it would greatly help our struggle against the dictatorship. I think this will be the final blow that will permit us Panamanians to rid ourselves of Gen Noriega and establish our democracy [words indistinct].

[Announcer] During the recent military coup attempt against Noriega, the general said he would react more strongly, apply more force. How has this been felt over the past few days?

[Endara] Undoubtedly the regime of terror imposed by Gen Noriega has increased, it has grown. In fact I would say it has even increased inside the garrisons. For the first time during the military regime, terrorism exists more intensely inside the garrisons than outside. Unfortunately, and we feel this as citizens, to be a member of the Panama Defense Forces is a stigma, because a person does not know what the dictator thinks of him, whether or not he suspects him. He may not be involved in anything, yet the dictator, for some reason totally alien to the the FDP member, distrusts him. From the moment Noriega distrusts him, (?his days are numbered).

[Announcer] Don Guillermo, thank you for your visit to our studios and for your kind words. Undoubtedly, we firmly support your struggle for the liberty of the Panamanian people.

[Endara] I want to avail myself of this opportunity to thank Radio Impacto, not only on my behalf—I am sure I can speak on behalf of all the Panamanian people—thank you, very much.

Government Reacts to Statements

PA2610210789 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2019 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 26 Oct (DPA)—Two Panamanian Government politicians today lodged "criminal charges" at the Attorney General's Office against opposition members Guillermo Endara and Ricardo Arias Calderon, as well as against U.S. President George Bush and John Maisto, who is in charge of the U.S. Embassy in Panama, whom they accuse of "illicit association to murder General Manuel Antonio Noriega."

Those filing the charges, former legislator Rigoberto Paredes and Baltazar Renan Aizpurua, current candidate for secretary general of the Journalists Union, are both leading figures in the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD).

The Panamanian politicians base their accusations on "confessions Endara made to the Costa Rican press," where he is attending the American presidents' summit, which will be held on 27 and 28 October. Rigoberto Paredes said that he gave Attorney General Carlos Villalaz a "series of items that constitute proof, and is awaiting further proof from Costa Rica to substantiate his accusation."

Paredes said that Attorney General Villalaz "accepted" the charges and will immediately begin an investigation, adding that he cited several provisions of the penal code which establish penalties for the crime of "illicit association to murder a person."

Paredes said he did not know if the Attorney General's Office will issue an arrest warrant against Endara and Ricardo Arias Calderon when they return from Costa Rica.

Guillermo Endara said on television channel 6 in Costa Rica that Gen Noriega would be subject to a military coup before year's end, and that he would leave Panama in "wooden pajamas."

The Panamanian Government's press today published bold headlines to the effect that the "meeting in San Jose is to murder Noriega," and cited DPA reports in which Endara stated his opinions regarding a new coup attempt against the chief of the Panamanian Army.

The newspapers also stated that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez is the "promoter of the assassination, and will finalize the details with President George Bush at a meeting on 27 October."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Panama City said that the "accusations made by the pro-government press against President Bush are not worth answering."

Comments on Planned Assassination

PA2610153089 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Oct 89 pp 1, 18

[Text] At the summit to which Guillermo Endara was invited by Oscar Arias and George Bush on 27 October, details regarding the assassination of the national liberation leader, Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega will be ironed out, according to information published by the Costa Rican press and cables released worldwide.

Guillermo Endara, the standard-bearer of the U.S. cause, along with Ricardo Arias Calderon, announced on television Channel 6 in San Jose on 25 October that Panamanian leader General Manuel Antonio Noriega will be assassinated before year's end.

Guillermo Endara and Ricardo Arias Calderon were invited to the American summit meeting by Oscar Arias, at the urging of George Bush. According to reports published by news agencies such as DPA and ACAN - EFE, Endara will also meet with the U.S. president.

In an arrogant and emphatic manner, Endara (sure of Bush's support and the details that will be ironed out in San Jose) said that Gen Noriega will be assassinated, "that is what is going to happen."

As part of the macabre plan ordered and organized by Washington, before traveling to Costa Rica, Endara, Ricardo Arias Calderon and Ford, had breakfast at the U.S. Embassy in Panama with John Maisto. This meeting lasted more than 2 hours.

Maisto, the man who succeeded with his "plan" in the Philippines, but has failed in Panama, is seemingly desperate and believes that Noriega's assassination would be his final solution because he is on the verge of being thrown out of Panama by his bosses.

Rodriguez Sees U.S. Behind Summit

PA2610223189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 26 Oct (ACAN - EFE)—Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez today sent a letter to the presidents who will be attending the summit meeting that begins tomorrow in Costa Rica, a meeting that, according to Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam, represents a U.S. attempt to isolate Panama.

This accusation by the Panamanian Government appears in the letter that Rodriguez has sent to 17 American chiefs of state. The letter has not yet been made public. The foreign minister has not made the "open letter" public. He noted, however, that the planned summit has turned into "a U.S. platform for promoting the international isolation of Panama."

The Costa Rican Government did not invite Panama, Cuba, Haiti, and Chile to the summit because, in its opinion, the governments of those countries lack democratic legitimacy.

Kam stated that Rodriguez, in his letter, has committed himself to promoting the democratization of Panama and to convening elections "as soon as the U.S. aggression ends."

Fifteen presidents and two prime ministers of the Americas have confirmed that they will attend the summit meeting convened by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias to commemorate the 100th anniversary of democracy in his country.

In an interview published today by the Costa Rican daily LA NACION, U.S. President George Bush states that Panama's "strongman" General Manuel Antonio Noriega must step down from power and that he "must face a court of justice, because he is an indicted drug trafficker."

Bush did not discard the use of force to remove Noriega from power and refused to say what the United States would do if there is a new coup attempt against the Panamanian general similar to the frustrated 3 October attempt.

Government Minister Files Charges

PA2710010789 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2332 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira filed charges this afternoon with the nation's attorney general against opposition leader Guillermo Endara Galimany.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] Endara's statements constitute a justification of crime that is unprecedented in Latin American political history. No Latin American leader has ever gone so far. Therefore, I hereby formally file charges with the attorney general and present to him a cassette containing Mr Endara's statements.

[Reporter] Does this mean that Endara could be apprehended when he arrives back here in Panama?

[Pereira] This means that he has to appear before the appropriate authorities of the Attorney General's Office to explain his statements. Of course, I believe that his statements greatly threaten the legal integrity of the Panamanian state.

[Attorney General Carlos Villalaz] Mr Minister, this accusation that you have formally filed on behalf of the Ministry of Government and Justice with the attached evidence will be given due process. We will begin proceedings in line with the Judicial Code and the procedures outlined in the Constitution. [end recording]

On another subject, the government minister was asked about the closure of the UPI news agency.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] There is no precedent anywhere in the world. No country that respects itself, no civilized country allows any news agency, no matter where it comes from, to systematically denigrate the country's leaders, in a gross manner that obviously distorts the facts.

[Reporter] What is the basis of the resolution for the expulsion of the agency?

[Pereira] Legal provisions, legal provisions that are in force, and the Constitution.

[Reporter] This could also be interpreted as a warning to other agencies operating here.

[Pereira] It is no warning. It is a reiteration of a civilized policy of the Panamanian state which, like any other modern state, demands that its personality be respected, and that there be no gross distortion of events in its territory. Therefore, this policy is not at all unusual in the practice of modern states. I repeat that we demand objectivity on the part of all the media, and respect for existing laws. It is as simple as that. [end recording]

Meanwhile, our newsroom has received a resolution issued by the Ministry of Government and Justice announcing that the UPI news agency will cease to operate within the national territory, that the registration of all its correspondents in the country is cancelled, and that the agency's foreign staffers have 72 hours to leave Panamanian territory.

The resolution states that the only recourse from this resolution is an appeal for reconsideration.

Radio Show Scores Statements

PA2710001189

[Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 26 October broadcasts live the 73-minute "Liberation Trails" commentary program with Rigoberto Paredes, former Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislator; journalist Baltazar

Renan Aizpurua; and Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama.

Aizpurua begins the program by announcing that the topics of discussion will be Guillermo Endara's statements to Costa Rican television, General Noriega's visit to Tanara, and the 3 October coup.

Euclides Fuentes then says: "Listeners of the entire country, CRITICA newspaper reports today on specific plans by the U.S. Government to continue carrying out attempts to assassinate, to assassinate [repeats himself] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces. Yesterday we received dispatches from San Jose from DPA, which is a news agency from the FRG. We also received other dispatches from ACAN-EFE. ACAN is the Central American news agency and EFE is the Spanish news agency. It is a mixture of Central American and Spanish media interests. These news agencies reported on the statements made to the Costa Rican television by Mr Guillermo Endara, Washington's former candidate to last May's elections. Let us only discuss the DPA dispatch, which was not published in CRITICA. CRITICA made a summary to highlight its reports. We have, however, a DPA dispatch dated in San Jose on 25 October in front of us."

Fuentes then reads the DPA dispatch: "Panamanian strong man Manuel Antonio Noriega will be assassinated before the end of the year according to statements made in San Jose, Costa Rica by opposition leader Guillermo Endara. Noriega will leave Panama in wooden pajamas, said former presidential candidate Guillermo Endara today during an interview broadcast by Channel 6 Television's news program. Endara said that the chief of the Panama Defense Forces will be the target of a coup before the end of the year and that Panama will have a Christmas without Noriega. Endara arrived in San Jose along with vice presidential candidate Ricardo Arias Calderon and at least 20 bodyguards.

"This is in essence the dispatch transmitted by DPA. It is the information published on the front page of CRITICA today, which reports on the criminal plans of the imperialists, who are using their greatest lackey in Panama, dumbo Endara. We want to state, as we have being saying for a long time, that this is not an invention. This is no fiction. This is a tangible fact, which shows that the U.S. Government will not stop before any obstacle in its attempt to remain in this country forever and to keep its military bases so it can protect its geopolitical and geostrategic interests. It wants to continue exploiting us economically, as we have said here many times in the past."

Fuentes then recalls the U.S. attack some years ago against Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi and reaffirms his condemnation of terrorism, saying that the United States is pushing Panama toward terrorism. He states that if Noriega is assassinated, if imperialism goes ahead with its plan, then there will be no fatherland for the rich oligarchs, and Endara and all those who follow the U.S. plans should bear this in mind. He then comments on his recent trip to Israel, saying that there is no peace in Israel and the United States is pushing Panama toward that situation.

Baltazar Aizpurua says he believes "Guillermo Endara and Ricardo Arias Calderon were invited to this meeting following orders from President Bush. The invitation was made by White House lackey Oscar Arias, the Nobel Prize winner of crime. Moreover, we want to report that the summit was organized to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Costa Rican democracy and will be used to add the finishing touches to the plan of eliminating, assassinating Gen Noriega."

Aizpurua then tells Fuentes and Paredes that "this must not go unpunished. Therefore, we must file charges." He then says:

"I have told the prosecutor general twice that he should investigate ex officio the lack of loyalty of the three clowns of the U.S. circus: Endara, Arias Calderon, and Ford. I will press this request to the prosecutor today. The three have continued to come and go freely. Endara must clarify before the Panamanian authorities why he maintained with such confidence—during his appearance on Costa Rican television—that Gen Noriega will be assassinated before the end of this year. When one makes such a statement it is because he knows something. Endara is not the kind of person who would say something like this only because he feels like it. He has been told to speak up to psychologically prepare the world for the crime that George Bush wants to perpetrate.

"Endara also said that neither he nor his fellow party members had anything to do with the 3 October foiled coup and the attempt to kill Noriega. Endara said this had been a purely military rebellion. He must explain why at 0300 on 3 October he was removed from the showcase in which he was showing himself like a clown, trying to make people believe he was on a hunger strike, something no one truly believed. His being taken out of this place in the early morning hours is highly suspicious, but he has not been investigated. We will go to the Prosecutor General's Office and file charges because as soon as Mr Endara sets foot in Panama he must be investigated. Let us see if justice is applied in this case or not. We cannot let this disorder continue.

"In addition, efforts have been made to cover up for Oscar Arias' complicity. The ACAN-EFE dispatch says Endara is in Costa Rica to attend the Central American presidential summit at an invitation by the Costa Rican political parties. Who would believe such a lie? This is how the world has been deceived. During all these years we have said a campaign is being waged against Panama, and we reported on this campaign at the FELAFAC [Latin American Federation of Social Communications Faculties] meeting. Yesterday all delegates received a copy of a document containing the truth about Panama. This document comfirms the Yankees' intervention in our country. This way, these delegates can also be

carriers of the truth. There are honest men in this meeting. You will see that the communications faculty headed by Hipolito Donoso and also University Rector Adames will come crashing down because other countries and other Latin American friends will make a statement supporting Panama in this meeting. This will be the outcome of the FELAFAC meeting. The enemies of Panama will not be able to prevent this. May I repeat that we will go to the Prosecutor's Office this morning to file charges against Endara."

Rigoberto Paredes then says: "Baltazar, you will be the next secretary general of the Association of Panama Journalists. If you allow me, I am willing to accompany you to file charges against Endara at the Prosecutor General's Office."

He then mentions that the PRD [Revolutionary Democratic Party] will hold a meeting on 27 October, and points out that it should focus on how to strengthen the party because the PRD should become the main force of strength for the national liberation movement. According to Paredes, the PRD should be strengthened now, "especially at this time when the anti-Christ [reference to President Bush] along with the crazy nun [reference to Arias Calderon] and the little anti-Christs are in San Jose announcing that Gen Noriega will be assassinated."

Radio Tic Tac on Remarks, U.S.

PA2710011989 Panama City Radio Tic Tac in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 89

["Drummond and Paredes" commentary program moderated by Professor Jose Drummond and Professor Rigoberto Paredes, former Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) legislator; with guests Gabriel Cordovez, PRD member, and Edwin Henriquez, Paredes supporter —live]

[Text] [Paredes, in Spanish] Good afternoon, dear listeners, to the program "Drummond and Paredes," which is broadcast daily, thank God, from Monday through Friday, on the new Radio Tic Tac, 1800 Khz.
[Paredes continues, in English] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen: This is your favorite program, "Drummond and Paredes," the program which is mainly prepared for the English-speaking people, although we speak some Spanish, because sometimes we have trouble in expressing ourselves in English. Spanish being our official and also our natural language, we sometimes have to take matters over in our own Spanish language. Nevertheless, since there are so many Panamanians of West Indian descent that speak English in their homes, and also there is a population of North Americans here in the Canal Zone, not only of civilians but also of military, we send our messages, our revolutionary messages in English.
[Paredes, in Spanish] However, if someone does not understand our English, he can call us up and ask us to make the program always in Spanish, and then we would have to abandon the English program. However, there are many persons who have called us so far to congratulate us for this program, "Drummond and Paredes," which is broadcast in English mainly. Today, in addition to my partner, Mr Drummond, but first we must say that when we speak of being partners, we say he is a partner, but he is broke.
[Paredes, in English] Mr Drummond is my associate in this program, "Drummond and Paredes." He is the most important associate, because his name is the first one. But I want to tell everyone that he is my associate, but there is no business here, no money.
[Paredes, in Spanish] We are both broke, right Drummond?
[Drummond, in English] We are both broke.
[Paredes continues in English] You are not working, I am not working either, since the National Assembly closed.
[Drummond] But that does not affect our loyalty.
[Paredes] Exactly, that does not affect our loyalty. And today, Mr Drummond, we have the privilege of having with us the [words indistinct] who wants to participate also, Mr Gabriel Cordovez, a very distinguished member of the PRD. He is one of the original members. He is also a member of the Latin Liberation [Dignity Battalion], the same battalion that you belong to.
[Drummond] Right.
[Paredes] And also again with us is Edwin Henriquez, who is already...
[Drummond, interrupting] An established defender.
[Paredes] An established defender—and although he was yesterday retired by decision of the "I Choose Rigo" organization [an organization of Rigoberto Paredes followers]. He was retired along with Alejandro Ramirez and Popeye, all the three of them, because of old age. Apparently that has stimulated him, and he is here, maybe to demonstrate that there is no such thing as old age.
[Drummond] No sir.
[Paredes, in Spanish] There is a saying in Spanish that goes like this: Time is old, and it blows.
[Paredes continues in English] How would you put that in English, my good friend?
[Drummond] The wind is old and yet it blows.
[Paredes, laughing] It blows? It blows?
[Drummond] Good afternoon, respectful radio announcer. Once again, I am here with you by God's help. And we want to tell you we have some very interesting items to [word indistinct] reporting for you this morning. Mr Paredes has already explained conditions and circumstances and we want to reactivate it again.
[Drummond continues, in Spanish] Good afternoon, respected radio audience. Once again, here we are, thank God, and we hope to give you some interesting information today.
[Cordovez, in English] Now I would like to introduce my person to brief the committee. This has been really important and significant to our fight against the injustices of the imperial United States of America. I want to thank Mr Paredes and Mr Drummond for use of their radio in order to let you know of our experiences and our fight for our country.

This specific time I would like you to know that many colored people in Panama, they are confused, and they

think that these people in the occasion that they take the Government of Panama they will be good with colored people. I want you to know that these fellows, they don't like colored people. They hate colored people, and we got to get together as the Panamanian people to fight against the fascism. They hate our people, they hate our color, they hate our fundamental, popular extraction. We come from the people, we are Panamanian, and we are different to them. They are fascism. They don't like our color, and then we cannot get confused because of the misinformation. We gotta be aware that as soon as they get the government they will go against the races that they don't like and they will never permit any of our people to come to a good position in the government, neither the Panama Canal Commission. So we have to be aware that they are ready to take over and that we're also ready to fight them back.

[Paredes] And you know, what you are saying Gabriel, Mr Drummond, he has been pounding on that subject. Because we here on this program are convinced that really the importance of a person is not his color or his money, or whatever, where he came from. Not names for us, it is character, and in this case patriotism. A man, there is no color to be a patriot; but you are right, you are right.

The opposition is crowded with people who are racist. They would not give a chance to blacks or to yellows, or to people like me who is brownish.

[Drummond] You are white.

[Cordovez] No.

[Drummond] You are white, let me explain.

[Cordovez] Not for the gringo, he is not white.

[Drummond] That's to show you. This is the thing I harp about. Now, you don't want a man whiter than Cordovez and Mr Henriquez here. I said Cordovez and Mr Henriquez for this reason, with all due respect for his age. Because it's two things that we have to respect: position and age. You know, a young man, you respect him for his position and the old man for his age, you know. So with this deference I hope it won't be thought disrespectful in this sense.

What I want to tell the respected public is that right now we are sitting on a table, we have two white men here. One is Cordovez and the other is Mr Henriquez. As Mr Paredes already tell you, he is mixed, he is half white. He is not hard white but he is half white because he has relations, family's white, and I am gonna tell you something. If you see him and see his children you wouldn't believe because they are all white. He does not take that as his object because we are not going by color. Reiterating the remarks of Martin Luther [King] and his great dream when in his speech he said: A man should not be judged by the color of his skin but by his character, the depth of his character, and this is something we want to explain here. I will be back, we are going to give a chance to Mr Henriquez so he can express himself.

[Henriquez] I want to introduce myself. Everybody introduced themselves, I am the only one missing. My name is Edwin Henriquez and I am an old timer here on Radio Tic Tac in the morning program of Margarita Sevillano, and now in this new program that is very exciting, it is something different. For the first time in Panama there is such a program being addressed to English-speaking citizens, both military and civilian, because this radio station is open to all kinds of military and civilians who are broad-minded and want to know both sides of the story.

So this is new Radio Tic Tac, and it is exactly 1210, and we operate on FM 101.7 and on AM 1080. Our telephone numbers are 25-1025, 27-0069, and 27-0615. This is an open and democratic radio station that we are willing to listen to reasonable and sound judgments of people who want to call on the telephone, for people who want to make a constructive idea for support for this program.

[Drummond] Or criticism.

[Cordovez] On things that are really... [changes thought], and can be assured that this is serious program, and we want the people of English-speaking [word indistinct], the Panamanians and the Canal Zone residents, and the DOD forces of the Army, in the Panama Canal, and the canal area to listen to this program so they can hear both sides of the story and they can know exactly what's the truth of what's going on in Panama.

[Drummond] Why do you wear that blue cap on your head?

[Henriquez] This blue cap is because I am of Jewish descent like is Mr Cordovez. The only thing different is that he is a violent Jew and I am a peaceful Jew from the new reform Jews. There is a difference. He is what they call a Rambo, and I am a pacifist, completely different.

[Paredes] I understand. Well now, talking about Rambos, I think it is about time that in this program today we introduce what I consider should be the main subject, which is the statement made by Endara in Costa Rica. Endara, who was a candidate here for the opposition to the presidency of the republic, has been invited by a political party in Costa Rica to attend, to be there now that the presidents from other nations in Latin America, and also President Bush are there for a reunion. Mr Endara was invited along with Arias Calderon and also Ford.

The first thing that Endara has done is, following Bush's instructions, he made statements to the press indicating or defending, or promoting the assassination of General Noriega. As you hear it, my good friend, exactly as I am saying it. It was on television, it's on the cable, it's in radio, and also on newspapers.

Bush and CIA gave the instructions to Endara as soon as he arrived in San Jose, so that he would make these statements because they still insist on the assassination of Gen Noriega.

President Bush, who has been called lately Bush the Butcher, that is how they call him now, Bush the Butcher, because he insists on the assassination of Gen Noriega, and also because when he was head of CIA assassinations of leaders took place.

[?Cordovez] He promoted a lot of assasinations.

[Paredes] He promoted, in other words, he practically committed those assassinations. He is called now Bush the Butcher. Okay. This is something really serious, very serious, very serious, because this Endara is a Panamanian. Okay, if he wants to be a servant, if he wants to participate in this criminal action and activities led by Bush the Butcher, well, he can do as he pleases. That's up to his conscience. He could be perfectly well situated in the middle of New York or in the middle of Chicago, or in the middle of Washington D.C., or in the middle of Miami, just to mention a few important cities where crimes take place every day, and most of those crimes are never accounted for. People are killed every day, statistics show it, not my statistics. The statistics of the United States Government themselves. They show how many people disappear, how many people are killed, and nobody knows who killed them and nobody is accountable, is responsible for such murder.
[Cordovez] In this particular case, Professor Paredes, there is something that goes behind the knowledge of the common people in the United States, the ex-Canal Zone, and in [word indistinct] military places of the government of the United States in Panama, which end by 1999. But most of the American citizens and the colored people in Panama, and a lot of common people, because of misinformation, they have less sight of the responsibilities of the mistakes committed by President Bush and his government.

They are going to make an assassination publicly known, but they have forgotten that the revolution will push against the United States because of this particular assassination, because the people of Latin America and our nearby countries like Colombia, Costa Rica, Central America, and Mexico, will come up like hell to protest, and they will come together to fight with our people against the imperialism and the mistakes of the government that is being [word indistinct] like a devil government, like ... how do you say demonios?
[Paredes] Devils, as in demons.

[Cordovez] Devils. How come that they, because they think that they own a lot of power, can [word indistinct]? They forget that we are people, common people, that we live on the ground, and our fears and our feelings, they go beyond the frontiers and this revolution that they gonna start very soon, as we know and we are aware, and we are preparing every day more, will go also beyond the frontiers of Mexico and the United States. So I will like you to know, the conscious people, the ones who think, that they should go ahead and begin some kind of political movement against this particular assassination that they are planning, because they gonna pay in the United States.
[Drummond] Permit me to cross you for a moment.
[Cordovez] Go ahead, go ahead, you take [words indistinct].
[Drummond] They seem to not understand what General Torrijos told them some time ago: There has not been a [word indistinct] with a single bullet or other device that can kill an idea and an ideal. Let us take the case of South Africa. We have it right now before us, that it's over the last 27 years they have imprisoned Sisulu which they released just in this present month, and they still have Nelson Mandela. But that did not break the back of the African National Congress. They just changed their site and kept on fighting for it. We are seeing a light at the end of their tunnel.

These people do not learn. They are supposed to be intelligent people and they do not use their intelligence. You know why? They are blinded by their idea, that they are supposed to be the masters of this world, and this is one of the things that come against them.

I tell you something. I have to deplore this action. When I heard it this morning, and before I even saw the newspaper, I heard it on the radio. And I was amazed. They are coming boldly with what they have out, and yet these are the people that cry every time for justice, they want human rights, they want everything else, but ever in their favor. Then look at the bandits that are going to get together.
[Henriquez] They are supposed to be religious people because they are backed by the Catholic religion in Panama.
[Drummond] By our archbishop in Panama only, because the others do not come out in this case.
[Paredes] One moment, one moment. For them, God does not exist. They, Bush the Butcher, is representing the anti-Christ right now, because if you—excuse me 1 second, Drummond, you will continue—but if one believes in God, and you are a Christian, and even if you are not a Christian but you believe in God, you know that God is the only one that can decide on your life. The owner. So I would like to see or to hear from the head of the Catholic Church in Panama, what do they have to say now.
[Drummond] About this plot.
[Paredes] Yeah, about this plot, which is being discussed openly. And after you finish, Drummond, a little later, I will explain what is the whole theme, what is the whole strategy behind this, what they are looking for, what is it that they are after. But you were going to say something. Go ahead, please.
[Drummond] Yes, you know what I wanted to say before? We have so many old people that know so much about the affair and they hide behind the curtain. And I want to tell you something. Nobody could give me no idea, because you know I am the kind of person that I don't take no crap from anyone. We have had our differences but we were bigger than our differences.
[Paredes] Sure.
[Drummond] And this is how it should be, you know. The point is that I have to take off my hat in respect to you and doctor Benjamin Colamarco. You want me to tell you why? You have been showing your faces on all fronts. On all fronts. And the others, okay, they are with us but they are hiding, they are hiding. Come forward, come forward, why be afraid? There is nothing to fear but fear. That was said by one of the United State's great presidents, which was Roosevelt. He said you have nothing to fear but fear itself. Then why be afraid? The die has already been cast, all we have to do is stand up

like the bold, brave soldiers that we are. We are brave, we are not afraid, and we have to get along, and we will subsist by the help of Almighty God. We are not putting Him in front for the fun of this because we are God-fearing people.

We have done nothing so far that we can be ashamed of in this respect. I tell you something. I must take my hat off to the general because he has been very tolerant, but if I were in his position something would have happened already, but I know he is trying to avoid a bloodshed. And for this we are very grateful also, you know, but I think we have enough of this.

Look, when these people come here they're gonna [words indistinct] tell us openly about assassination, whenever they reach here I would meet them at the airport and take them all down. Even the lawyers that come to defend them, put them in jail too.
[Henriquez] They don't have to do that. They have a criminal accusation in the attorney general's office here. One month or 2 months ago it was placed against them for criminal acts against the nation. With all the coup and everything, and you can see these bastards, these traitors, come in and out of Tocumen [former name of Torrijos Airport] openly, and nothing happens to them. They come to Costa Rica, and they go to Spain, and they go to different places, and these are traitors.

They are accused openly, the procurador [attorney general] has the accusation there, and they don't even call the [word indistinct] Quintero gave them. These people should be behind bars because they are attempting against the nation, the very nation, the welfare of the people, the (?food) of the people, and I do not see how come they call Mr Noriega dictator when he lets these bastards come in and out of the republic. They don't even interrogate them. If I was a dictator, boy! If I knew you're going to kill me and the announcement that you're going to kill me, I will kill you first. Legally. Let's see what happens now.
[Drummond] I want to ask the professor something. I heard you say this morning that he was going to accompany Baltazar Aizpurua to the attorney general to make this complaint and this charge. Did you do it?
[Paredes] Yes, we did it this morning, and there was the press there. You will see that thing covered by TV and probably the press tomorrow, and radio. We were there about 0930, maybe 1000 in the morning, and we did present our, I do not know what is the word in English.
[Drummond] Charges.
[Paredes] Accusation or charges, criminal charges. We presented some of the proof, the rest is coming from Costa Rica. He accepted the accusation and so they are going to proceed according to the law. He told us that there are three articles, three important articles which can apply, which are being violated. He also explained in each case what the punishment should be. But it is very clear. It's clear. These statements, these attitudes of Endara along with, in the company of Bush the Butcher, and also Calderon Arias the crazy nun, monja loca, that's how they call Calderon Arias, if you didn't know my good friends of the English-speaking language, and also for the military, because the crazy nun, la monja loca, is in love with you soldiers. He wants you soldiers to go over him.
[Drummond] Pave the road for him.
[Paredes] Yes, yes, yes... he wants you to do the dirty work for him. He is ready to lay on the floor with his back up so that you can walk over him and do whatever you want to do to him because he wants to receive from you your help. He wants you to kill all of us and to put him in power in Panama. So it is a good thing that you know. That's the crazy nun, la monja loca, that Calderon Arias, who used to be a candidate to the vice presidency for the opposition. He is over there also, he is over there in Costa Rica, accompanying...
[Cordovez, interrupting] The [words indistinct]. How come the authorities permit this fellow to travel in a plane with 20 bodyguards armed up to the teeth? What is this? Where are we living? Are we living in this country or are we living in Beirut? We're living in Panama. Why don't they pick up this guy from these people, why don't they put him in jail as soon as possible?
[Paredes] Gabriel, don't you see that Oscar Arias is making a fool of himself? It's a shame, it's a man that's been granted the Nobel Prize of peace and he is promoting war and promoting criminal action.
[Drummond] Promulgating war.
[Paredes] He is a...
[Cordovez, interrupting] A son of a bitch.
[Paredes] I won't say that because I don't know what...I wouldn't offend his mother.
[Drummond] Let us maintain our high moral standard on this program.
[Cordovez] Sometimes we have to do some things [words indistinct].
[Drummond] Well, (?that is the intention), but let's hold [words indistinct].
[Henriquez] Listen, sometimes these sayings don't mean anything [words indistinct] they use these words like that.
[Paredes] But Oscar Arias...
[Drummond, interrupting] Well the people have a nicer saying, they say son of a bush.
[Paredes] A bush. Yes, that's what he said. Son of a Bush the Butcher. It sounds good. As I was saying, Oscar Arias is facilitating his country, Costa Rican land, for this criminal action, for this kind of stupidity...
[Drummond, interrupting] But professor, professor...
[Paredes, interrupting] He is not aware of what can come out of here. This could be a powder keg, or a keg of powder as you said.
[Drummond] Not that it could be, it will be. Could be is different to will be. It will be. Imagine you have the [word indistinct] of Barco, who has disauthorized himself, because he has opened his country to the invaders, because he is scared.
[Paredes] Not only that. It is the only country in the world who turns its Colombian citizens to a foreign government...
[Drummond, interrupting] To a foreign country to be tried. No country in the world does that. Exactly, exactly.

[Paredes] No country in the world does that, only Colombia does that to its own citizens. Excuse me, gentlemen. I have to take an urgent telephone call. You go ahead in the meantime.

[Drummond] We will handle this in the meantime. Alan Garcia of Peru who has turned his coat; you have Cristiani from El Salvador; imagine what's happening. You have Azcona Hoyos from Honduras, we have Vinicio Cerezo from Guatemala, and we have the boy, the messenger, the peace award winner Oscar Arias; then you have the other butcher Carlos Andres Perez. These are the people that are going to meet and really try to complete the plans for the assassination. These are people that want nothing to do or hear about what they should be discussing right now, which is human rights.

[Henriquez] [Words indistinct] newspaper do they, they are not going to speak about it.

[Drummond] This is what they should be discussing, human rights.

[Cordovez] Let's talk about this type of presidents of Latin American and Central American countries. If you count uthe number of dead people every month on these particular five countries that you mentioned, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Peru, and Colombia, you will come up to the decision that these people, they are not really peaceful people. These are also killers.

In Colombia we have many thousands of people dying because of the conflict in that particular country...

[Henriquez, interrupting] Conflicts of interests to the United States.

[Cordovez] In Peru we have a lot of fighting every day. They also kill a lot of Indians and so forth.

[Drummond] They don't count.

[Cordovez] Let's say Honduras. We know that Honduras is a base, it is a territory under control of the United States.

[Drummond] Right. From the time they established Palmerola Base.

[Cordovez] They also serve as a base for the contra movement against the other countries. So they're also committing assassinations because they permit the use of their territorial, geographic position to command or to support operations killing some other people in some other country. Then we have to (?center) our attention to Guatemala, where we have noticed by the last 10 days thousands of Indians being killed by the people who have the power, by the people who have the businesses, by the people who have the land.

So these people who command governments where they have many assassinations everyday, they are going to make, they are going to come up themselves the judge, the judge for giving the final decision on our peaceful country, on our commander—the man who dares stand in front of the U.S. Government and say: No, I don't want no part of the butchers of our people in Central America? And that's why they make-up the conformation of a jury composed by, you said criminals—to rule, to judge our people?

This is something that the people should see, no matter what color you are, what you believe you belong, or no matter what ideological position you stand on.

We here in Panama, most of the people, you know, we are Catholic or Christian. We are not socialism. We don't like socialism because we don't believe in that solution. We believe in the regular forces of the market, to belong to an economy with justice. We are not in any polarization, we are not radicals. But we live in peace. We live in peace. We don't kill gringos. We say: Hey, gringo, you better go home; don't get in our business, take your hands out of our business. But we don't go after the gringos because we been living with gringos for so many years. I used to work for the Chase Manhattan Bank in 1952 in the Canal Zone.

[Drummond] I was in the Army, too.

[Cordovez] I...I...you know I am the father of two American citizens. I hate that a government, you know, passionate because they want to do what they want to do in Panama and they are making a fuss of such so that the consequences be something tremendous. They do something that if a....[changes thought] you know, if a conscious man listens to my words in the canal zone they have no reason to go against our point in here. They have to be intelligent people to know that they doing a big mistake because they have to kill so many Panamanians if they take over; that the people surrounding this country will come up like hell, as I told you before...

[Paredes, interrupts] The whole of Latin America.

[Cordovez] The young, the young [repeats himself] Mexicans [words indistinct] the United States. You are doing something that will bounce back.

[Drummond] My friend Cordovez, let me tell you something. I have spoken, and I have no reason to lie, I have spoken to Americans here that residing in canal zone and the military still come to Panama because we....[changes thought] A lot of them, you can find them on J Street, especially on Sunday morning. I have spoken with some because....[changes thought] I say: Hey, did you know that...

[Cordovez, interrupts] Yeah, you got American friends like I do.

[Drummond] Yeah, yeah, and they says: Well, we don't like what's going on but we can't say anything because they can...

[Henriquez, interrupts] Of course they can say, Mr Drummond!

[Drummond] No, no, no! They want to tell me but they are afraid!

[Henriquez, interrupts] They can say, they can write to the senators and get the matter changed! Bush is not the owner of the United States.

[Drummond] This is what they should do.

[Henriquez] They should write to their political senators and make them change the mind of Bush and their criminals.

[Drummond] I was coming to that, Mr Henriquez, because we told him that. I told him: You can do a lot. You don't have to speak out in the Canal Zone because they'll get you like how they got the general on retirement before his time, because he wouldn't do what they

wanted, and bring the butcher in to let him to take over. I also told him: They have a next guest coming because if they should invade Panama so they can put a president in the presidency, they have to line the streets of Panama with tanks. Line it! They haven't enough tanks to line it to keep up the government because they won't govern. They're going to get into an ant's nest. You know what's an ant's nest?

[Text] [Paredes] Yeah.

[Drummond] You get in a hormiguera [ant's nest] and this is what's going to happen to them.

[Paredes] [conversation switches to Spanish] Also, we have already said that either there is a homeland for everyone in Panama or there no is homeland for anyone.

[Drummond] That is right.

[Henriquez] Professor, you said—and it must be translated to English for them—that they will be the first to die. In our case, it will be Gen Noriega, but they, the traitors, will die first and then we will follow. This must be clearly stated!

[Drummond] [conversation switches back to English] Well, this is what.... [changes thought] this is it because...

[Paredes, interrupts] They will be gone....[corrects himself] they will be dead first, the traitors, and then we will go after.

[Drummond] Their [words indistinct] are being shut up, but we know that their movements are being tracked because for something we have G-2 on their stools and they know where to find them. No, they can't hide because it's something that, like the guy said, you know. He said: Remember what Joe Louis had told Billy Conn. He said: Billy Conn, you can run but you can't hide. So this is them. They can hide, but for how long. They can run, they can't hide. But, like you said, professor, what we're gonna do is something like what Samson did with the [word indistinct] of the Philistines. If we are not free they are going with us. Country for all, freedom for all, or no country at all. Nobody. This is it.

[Henriquez] There is something else that the people in the United States doesn't pay attention, that they are going to take over—probably, probably, if they want to go in an invasion—our territory for a couple of hours, until we, you know, start, you know, pushing back the forces. They don't pay attention that we have in that particular situation that our....[changes thought] One of our positions have to be the closing of the fucking canal. I am sorry for the bad word, you know. I am sorry, I am....[changes thought] I say, you know, forgive me because...

[Paredes, interrupts] [Words indistinct]

[Henriquez] But, let me say, let me say, let me say! If you have...

[Drummond, interrupts] No, but we do have regulations.

[Henriquez] Hey, listen, if you are a country man, you have to be aware that if you are going to make fight to Panama Government and you do not make the world against Panama, as they pretend to do for the invasion or assassination of our leader, the canal operations is endangered, too. Not only the revolution all over the Central America will come up. All of the canal operation will be...

[Paredes, interrupts] Diminished.

[Henriquez] Diminished because, you know, it got to be, it got to suffer, because probably, probably military operations, probably, of....[changes thought] Because the needs of people to handle canal, because nobody would move a finger in Panama. So, they are playing a tremendous role in the commitment of the mistakes as great as I have never seen in the history of the world.

[Drummond] They know what they have, but they don't know what we have. They know what they have. They have men and plenty power.

[Paredes] They have the irons and all.

[Drummond] Well, let them, but they don't know what we have. They don't know what we have.

[Paredes] We have the heart and the conviction and the skill and the spirit.

[Drummond] We have the heart and we have the spirit! We have the heart and we have something else, but they don't know what we have!

[Paredes] We have God on our side!

[Drummond] But any time....[changes thought] Well, that is right, but any time they make that false move...

[Cordovez, interrupts] I am sorry but I have to get out. I mean I have to take care of some more things. I'll be here with you tomorrow, if you wish.

[Paredes] Sure, sure, you are welcome here to this program anytime you want.

[Cordovez] I am Gabriel Cordovez and, you know, a very good friend of our people in the Canal Zone, but those who believe in freedom, those who don't want to kill anybody, and those who are Christian as we are. Thank you all.

[Paredes, in Spanish] Well, like we said a moment ago before Gabriel bid us farewell [in English] just before Gabriel say...

[Drummond, interrupts] Made his departure.

[Paredes] ...say good-bye we were saying that if, if [repeats himself] someone started to accomplish the plans for the assassination of Noriega, which we hope God will not permit that, but supposing it happened, really, then we don't know what is going to happen here because, as Henriquez was mentioning, we are going to fight. We are going to fight this thing and we know who are the enemy. The enemy is not only the United States Government; the enemy is not only Bush, the butcher; the enemy is also here in Panama. The traitors.

[Drummond] The Panamanian traitors.

[Paredes] And those traitors better don't keep thinking that they will get away with this. They will not get away with this. One of the reasons why we, Baltazar Aizpurua and myself, presented this legislation today is because we want to put on record that they should know already that we are no fools and that, really, we are getting fed up with this way of doing things. They think they can go out and come in and propose and do and that, because they have, they are supported, they are backed by the might of the U.S. empire. Well, the might of the U.S. empire is not going to be enough to save them if they continue, if they insist, and if they really go ahead with these plans that they are...

[Drummond, interrupts] Stupid plans!

[Paredes] Stupid.
[Drummond] And criminal. Stupid and criminal!
[Paredes] There is another angle to all this and I was starting to go into the matter a few moments ago, but then something else came in, and that is: To me, analyzing the thing properly, this reunion in San Jose is already a big failure. It was a failure since the beginning, but Endara's statements... [changes thought] Which is what Maisto in the embassy told him to say on behalf of Bush. In other words, Bush instructed Maisto to tell Endara what to do, what to say.
[Drummond] Yeah.
[Paredes] And Endara...
[Henriquez, interrupts] Before he arrives, because Bush is not there yet. No, he is making a statement and then Bush says he doesn't know what is going on.
[Paredes] Yeah.
[Henriquez] That is the whole idea!
[Paredes] That is the whole plan.
[Paredes] The whole plan. But Maisto told Endara, because already Bush had told Maisto what to tell Endara to do, and Endara has done it—like a parrot. He has been, he has been [repeats himself] repeating...
[Drummond, interrupts] Repeating.
[Paredes] Repeating what he has been told.
[Drummond] Of course!
[Paredes] They should have repeated the same several times because, as a parrot, he needs it to be repeated several times in order to be able to understand it and then say it at least once. As I was saying, this meeting is already a failure. In the first place, they did not invite all the Latin American countries. In the second place, those countries that have been left out represent so much in Latin America that you will be surprised what the absence can do to the prestige of the meeting.

For example, let us take Cuba. Cuba has been under the attack of the United States for 30 years. They have planned and they have intended to kill, to assassinate Castro at least in 16 different times. The CIA has failed, yet—with the economic blockade and all that; with the diplomatic fence around Cuba—Cuba today has been elected as a member of the UN Security Council by more than 146 countries of the whole world.
[Drummond] Right.
[Paredes] This is an example of how important it is to resist. Why is it that Cuba gets so many votes in its favor? Is because of something. Is probably because of the admiration of these countries. They have seen this will to fight for their own sovereignty and independence. This desire is very strong desire of the Cuban people to do not become a colony of the United States.
[Drummond] Well, like we are here. Is self-determination.
[Paredes] The other nation that has been left out.
[Drummond] Chile.
[Paredes] Chile, okay. What is the case in Chile? The CIA killed Allende. They did assassinated...[corrects himself] they did assassinate Allende and they have admitted it. It opened....[changes thought] It paved the way for Pinochet to come in, and they were very friendly and very nice to Pinochet for many years, but Pinochet has his own independent way of thinking. Now they have become enemies of Pinochet.
[Henriquez] They want to kill him, too.
[Drummond] He has become the Frankenstein to them. They want to kill him.
[Paredes] They want to assassinate Pinochet already.
[Drummond] I'll tell you what...
[Paredes, interrupts] But then, but what is Chile under Pinochet? With all the problem that they might have been Chile is today the Latin American country with the highest...ah...
[Drummond] With a high economy!
[Paredes] Yes, with the best economy, with the highest...ah...
[Drummond] Income. Growth. With the highest growth.
[Paredes] Yes, economic growth.
[Drummond] Economic growth.
[Paredes] Economic growth. Then you take Haiti. They claim that Haiti is not a democracy, but who is responsible for the problems in Haiti?
[Drummond, laughs] Ha!
[Paredes] The United States, itself, kept Papa Doc—and Baby Doc afterwards—for years and years in power, committing all...
[Drummond, interrupts] Ooooh, for 40 years!
[Paredes] Committing all kinds of crimes and violations of human rights. Who were the godfathers of Papa Doc and Baby Doc?
[Drummond] You know that the Duvaliers made their money that way because they was supplying the United States with cheap labor and sucking the blood of the people, and they kept them there for that purpose.
[Paredes] They kept them there for that purpose!
[Drummond] Right.
[Paredes] Well, when they think the [words indistinct] people could not stand anymore of them they got rid of both of them.
[Drummond] Got rid of them.
[Paredes] Because that is the way the United States Government, that is the way the empire works. They did it to Somoza, when he was useless they kicked him out.
[Drummond] The Shah of Iran.
[Paredes] They did it to Trujillo. When he was useless for them they ordered his assassination. They killed Trujillo.
[Drummond] The Shah of Iran, too.
[Paredes] They did it to the Shah of Iran.
[Drummond] Marcos. Marcos.
[Paredes] They did it to Marcos. They did it to Papa Duvalier and to Baby Doc Duvalier. So, they intended to do it to Pinochet, but Pinochet was too hard to handle...[changes thought] Too hot to handle. But what did Pinochet do good? He demonstrated that he could solve economic problems for his country and that is what is happening. He is showing that there is a way of increasing economic growth.

Chile would have been a good example of such economic growth in this meeting in Costa Rica. But, of course, since they are now against Pinochet, although they helped him in and they want him out after they used him...Pinochet says:

First, you used me and now you want me out...no, it is not going to be the way you say, it is going to be my way. And Pinochet is doing things his way.
[Drummond] He said the other day that even if there is elections and everything, and he is not running for political elections, he is going to keep as head of the Army as long as they need him. That is what he told them.
[Paredes] The other country they left out is Panama. In all these four cases they claimed that ours are not democratically elected governments. Yet, for them, El Salvador, and Honduras, and Guatemala, just to mention three of them, and also Venezuela, are democratically elected governments. Apparently, and it seems according to the reality, that it is in the democratically elected governments where there is more violations of the human rights and crimes every day. More than 500, some people say 1,000 people, were killed in Venezuela because of Carlos Andres Perez.

What is it that the death squads are doing in Guatemala and in El Salvador every day? Killing people with U.S. guns and bullets, and with U.S. money.

And when the organization for human rights in Central America sent a letter to all the presidents that are coming to this meeting, asking that in the agenda the matter of human rights be included, it was rejected because Bush, the butcher, the main violator of human rights, is going to be surrounded by other violators of human rights, as Vinicio Cerezo, and Cristiani, and Alan Garcia, and Carlos Andres Perez, just to mention a few, and also Azcona Hoyos.

Which one of them can throw the first stone? A bunch of anti-Christs. That is what is happening in Costa Rica. And instead of it being a cumbre [Spanish word for summit], it is an abyss. What is cumbre in English?
[Drummond] The top.
[Paredes] Instead of being the top, this meeting instead of being something important and high, it is becoming a dump, a dump place, trash, a dump place where people go and talk about assassination of leaders of other nations and everybody accept it and probably are clapping.

But let me tell you something: You know? The president of Mexico did not go. He decided not to go. They were expecting the president of Spain and he decided not to go either. He is not coming. And I am sure that there are some decent people like Menem himself who cannot identify himself with this kind of thing. But of course, well they go because they have disguised the whole meeting with other subjects in the agenda which are of interest of them all.

But they will be now, after the statement by the Fatman—Endara—these presidents of other Latin American countries they will be thinking different, maybe they will say...How do you say ambush? [previous sentence in Spanish] in English?
[Drummond] They were beguiled, fooled.
[Paredes] They were trapped.
[Drummond] Trapped.
[Paredes] Well, there are different expressions.
[Drummond] Yeah, they were beguiled, they were fooled. They made them see it one way [words indistinct].
[Paredes, in Spanish] Can you say framed?
[Drummond, in Spanish] Frame means to prepare an ambush.
[Paredes] They were framed. They were framed because they go there and they were not expecting this thing to happen. And now Bush will pretend that he is innocent that he does not know anything. He is the one who is planning, and he is saying, and he is admitting that he wants to assassinate Noriega, so he orders the fatman to say that thing, to make his statement before he arrives, before Bush arrives, to Costa Rica, the same as he did on 3 October here in Panama when all the airplanes and the helicopters were waiting for someone else to do the dirty work for them, for someone else to do the dirty work, but they failed. The hand of God came in between and chased them out and saved General Noriega.
[Drummond] That's right. The plan backfired. But, you know Professor, which we said yesterday, before, they do not....[changes thought] They say they're not going to make any publication and what's going be done is in secret. They won't sign any agreement. You know why? They know it's such a dastard plan was coming out, and I think, I think [repeats himself] that this man released it too fast.
[Paredes] Who? The fat man?
[Drummond] Yeah, yeah.
[Paredes] No, he's ordered to do that, man. Look, they do it on purpose, because Mr Bush is not in Costa Rica, so when he arrives, he says he doesn't know what happened.
[Drummond] He didn't know about that.
[Paredes] And also that he didn't say anything. He wasn't there.
[Drummond] But, like we said, too many of them get together to keep this a secret, because no secret can be kept among so many people.
[Paredes] Remember, I told you before, and we are now reaching an end of this program....[changes thought] Remember I told you that I was going to explain to the public, and to yourself what the whole strategy is. The whole strategy consists on trying to make Noriega be afraid. They are talking about that he will be out and he will be assassinated before the end of the year.
[Drummond] Before December, before Christmas, yeah.
[Paredes] They believe, you know, the Americans in a way are nice people, the plain Americans, and among them you find intelligent people and religious people.
[Drummond] They deplore these actions, and these statements.
[Paredes] I know, they are decent people.
[Drummond] A lot of decent people.
[Paredes] But in the government, in the government [repeats himself], well, there are some good people also, but the ones that have the control now, who are neo-Nazis...
[Drummond, interrupting] Neo-Nazis, fascists.
[Paredes] Yes, neo-Nazis, among them there are these ultraconservative people who are in a way, kind of stupid. They work by the book. They go by the rules, and they, for them it is difficult to get away from the rules.

For example, in this case, what happens? That they put up a plan in Philippines, and the plan worked for them.
[Drummond] Perfectly.
[Paredes] It worked for them. So they decided that they would put the same plan in effect in Panama, what they call the pattern.
[Drummond] Yeah, the pattern. But Gen Noriega told them: This is not the Philippines, nor this is not Grenada.
[Paredes] But they don't make the difference.
[Drummond] They don't believe it.
[Henriquez] As the professor is trying to tell you, they are dumb. They are stupid, and so they insist on acting by the rule, by the little book.
[Drummond] By the Philippine way.
[Paredes] So they say, if it happen in Philippines....[changes thought] And that Maisto is one of those stupid people.
[Drummond] In other words, he has a one-track mind.
[Paredes] If it was good for us in Philippines, it has to be good in Panama.
[Drummond] Ah, professor, you mean that they have a one-track mind.
[Paredes] One-track mind. They don't take into consideration the differences of cultures, of culture [repeats himself], of idiosyncracy, of the situation itself...
[Henriquez, interrupts] The geographical position.
[Paredes] And the men, and the person, the personalities, the people.
[Drummond] The determination that we have.
[Paredes] Every person is different from the rest, one way or another. You cannot... [changes thought] Look, let me tell you, let me tell you something. You can never repeat a situation in history. Never. Two situations can be similar to each other, but never equal, exactly the same, for a thousand reasons. The main reason for this is that human beings are different from each other. You cannot say that Marcos is exactly like General Torrijos. General Noriega does not have to resemble Gorbachev exactly. Gorbachev's situation is different from Stalin's. Somoza and Pinochet are different from each other also. It worked with Somoza, but it did not work with Pinochet. It worked with Marcos, but it did not work with Noriega.
[Drummond] That's the way they are, what you call the one-track mind. They believe that because Grenada was a success, they think they can handle Panama like they handled a Caribbean country. But this is not Grenada. But they keep thinking it is, the fools. Because they used Maisto in the Phillippines and he succeeded there, they brought him to Panama to do the same thing.
[Paredes] And all the while they are bringing in these young soldiers to fight a phantom war and sacrifice themselves. They are dying here without Panama firing a single bullet. More than 60 have already met death in Panama. Young soldiers, sit down at your typewriters. If you do not have one because they do not let you have one, do it your own handwriting. Write to your senators and congressmen, pressure them, raise hell. They are the ones sending you here for nothing. You are not defending your country. You are are being morally abused. We have nothing against you.
[Drummond] Professor, do you know what they said over the television last night? They said the OAS is no good. Do you know why? Because the OAS did not side with them, they have now said the OAS is no good.
[Paredes] Who said that?
[Drummond] Several Yankees in the United States. Their names slipped me, but I saw their faces over the television last night.
[Paredes] When it is good for them, then it is a good organization.
[Drummond] Whoever watched Channel 8 could have heard this.
[Paredes] They expect the OAS to work for them. They have tried everything.
[Drummond] The Grenada issue backfired on them. They could use the OAS in the Caribbean, but it did not work. The only Caribbean country that got into it was Jamaica. This is the truth. Jamaica had an interest in this. anley was brainwashed ands coerced, you know.
[Paredes] The man was certainly brainwashed. Manley has fallen from his post. Well, we have reached the end of today's program. We will have to pick up on this subject again tomorrow. What is happening and what will happen in Costa Rica tomorrow will make tomorrow a great day. It is a shame and a black day for Latin America. Wherever Simon Bolivar is, he must be turning over in his grave because the United States has succeeded in creating division among Latin American governments. Yes, governments, but not nations. They have created division between some Latin American governments. They have brainwashed and bribed some of these governments. They have planted their big, nasty, and dirty foot on those presidents because these presidents need money. This is why these presidents have become servants. But the majority of the people who make up this country favor a liberation movement, not only for Panama, but for all of Latin America. What the United States wants is nasty. They want to subdue Panama until we agree to become a colony. And that will never happen.

Never, never, it will never happen in this life! Then, everybody must know, especially the North American people must know, that the only way that that can be, could be, accomplished is by killing all of us, making us disappear from the face of the earth, comitting a complete genocide. And even so, if there is a woman that remains alive and she is pregnant and is Panamanian, her child will overtake, will take over, this fight, and sometime Panama will be completely free and independent. There is no space anymore for a colony or a colonialism.

This, what is going on in Costa Rica, is already in my opinion a complete failure. And Bush, the butcher, and the fatman Endara, and the crazy nun [disparaging reference to opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon], and lavamatic Ford, with Maisto and all the group, all the bunch of criminals, they will not be able to kill or assassinate Noriega because we are not going to permit it. It is not going to be possible, but mainly, mainly, because God is with us, and God is helping us. All those

who are the antichrist and demons themselves will be punished by the law of God.

They are already being punished. You know why? Because this meeting in Costa Rica is a nasty, dirty, es una verdadera porqueria [it is really a low trick]. And everybody knows that already. The rest of the world is laughing and is another failure of Bush, the butcher.

[Drummond] With these remarks, professor, we are over time. We will have to say to you and our radio audience until tomorrow, God willing. We are waiting to hear from you on new Radio Tic Tac number, telephone number, 25-1025, 27-0069. Until tomorrow, God willing.
[Henriquez] Well, professor, before you go I want to tell you last night we could not sleep last night in Arraijan.
[Paredes] Why, tell me? Why?
[Henriquez] Machine guns fire almost all the night. And heavy machine fire. I mean they are probably practicing...
[Drummond] Stacatto.
[Henriquez] They could not sleep all night.
[Drummond] Stacatto.
[Henriquez] [Word indistinct] done very often in Arraijan.
[Paredes] This is another violation of human rights. A person is entitled to have a good night's rest and night's sleep. You cannot sleep, you weaken yourself. All this is against your health.
[Henriquez] Heavy gunfire, like 50 caliber or something because it was continuously. I know they have a practice... [changes thougth] But they can practice in the day. Why they have to practice at night too?
[Paredes] Big, strong. They feel big and strong against this tiny country that is nothing really wrong to them [as heard], or any harm to them. And ah, they feel, oh yes. Well, let them continue to play the role of Goliath.
[Henriquez] Play with fire.
[Paredes] They are playing with fire because here they know [words indistinct] waiting for them to come.
[Drummond] As we said before, until tomorrow, God willing.

Columnist Urges Bush To Return 'Frozen' Money

PA2610154589 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 5

[From the "Scoops" column]

[Text] Scoops insists: Mr Bush, please return to Panama all the money you have "frozen" in the Federal Reserve Banks." [quote marks as published] The world will always remember this crime.

Coverage of Government Actions Against Press

Reporters Said Threatened

PA2710043689

[Editorial Report] San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish at 0340 GMT on 27 October begins carrying a live relay from Panama City in which unidentified correspondents, speaking from a public telephone in Panama City, report on current events in Panama.

At 0357 GMT, one correspondent says: "Friends of Radio Impacto, we are obliged to end our communication from Panama because public telephone lines in the area where we are located are apparently being traced, in a special effort to locate the Radio Impacto reporters. The area in which we are located has been completely surrounded, and we have noticed that the action is directed against us. For this reason, we are going to end this report. We will try to give you one last report; namely, that the people of Atalaya have emphatically rejected the upcoming visit by Noriega to their cathedral on Saturday. Our comrade is now going to tell you about what is happening around us."

A second correspondent then says: "Friends, well-known youths or informers have been active in the area were we are working. They approach us, ask us about our work, then they disappear for a few minutes and return to make sarcastic remarks such as: What a great job; don't sweat so much. However, we have uncovered them, and we will go to a safe place so that we can continue to send you information from Panama every day. We correspondents of foreign media will continue to provide information despite the persecution."

The first correspondent says in closing: "We correspondents of foreign media in Panama want to inform the world that is listening to us that we are in danger at this very moment. We will spend a few hours here surrounded by people who are already supporting us to save us. As the voice of Central America and the Caribbean to the world, God willing, we will report again tomorrow. Thanks for the support, Panama."

UPI Personnel Expelled

PA2610193089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1859 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Government has canceled the United Press International's (UPI) registration and ordered that UPI foreign personnel be expelled from the country within 72 hours.

The resolution that orders the UPI to stop operating in Panama for "having systematically violated media ethics by publishing false information" is signed by Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira.

Noriega 'Manhunt' Described

PA2710045489 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Noriega is trembling. He sees assassins everywhere. He even claims that his executioners are meeting in the capital of Latin America's democracy. However, those he should protect himself from over the next few hours are his own officers. There is no need to assassinate the Panamanian dictator because he is a living corpse.

The order to arrest foreign journalists and correspondents has launched a veritable manhunt. The action of expelling the UPI correspondents and attacking the radio stations' correspondents is part of the plot being prepared over the past few hours in Panama.

Noriega is desperate. He instructed a publication to report that someone is out to assassinate him. This is simply another mad action in his desperation to remain in power by any means.

CODEPADI Chiefs Issue 'War Proclamation'

PA2710013989 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 89

["War Proclamation" issued by the Committees for the Defense of the Fatherland and Dignity (CODEPADI)—date and place not given]

[Text] We, the general coordinators and overall defense chiefs of the Committees for the Defense of the Fatherland and Dignity, together with with the COPACOBRID [Dignity Brigade Patriotic Coordination Command], and the top leadership of the Dignity Brigades who met on on 20, 21, and 22 October at a specific location in Panama, make the following proclamation:

The serious situation our nation is experiencing comes as a result of the actions by U.S. imperialism led by George Bush. Bush, who in scandalous collusion with the country's traitor, turncoat, and counterrevolutionary sectors who lobby at the U.S. Senate, has authorized the CIA and other agencies to meddle in the sovereignty of other peoples, specifically in Panama, to physically eliminate the leader of our struggle to recover our nation, and any other patriot who accepts the commmitment of leading the Panamanian people to their total and final liberation on 31 December 1999.

In view of the above we reaffirm our unavoidable commitment to defend by all means available and at any cost—as we did in the foiled coup on 3 October from our trenches—sovereignty, national dignity, and the gains achieved in the Torrijos-Carter treaties. That is why we decided to turn our institutions into centers of revolutionary resistance and organize all the people of Panama into Patriotic Militias of Dignity and Sovereignty [Milicias Patrioticas de la Dignidad y la Soberania], joined with the Dignity Battalions and the patriotic forces of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP].

As of this moment, as of right now, we will take up our weapons and be ready to counter any actions by the U.S. Army and of the turncoat counterrevolutionaries and fifth columnists who are embedded in our governmental institutions. We warn all of these individuals that this will be a merciless war, and there will be no truce, hesitation, or conditions. We also warn them that they will be the first to fall, under the slogan: "Not one step backward—for Panama, our lives." [signed] 51 CODEPADI

Opposition's Arias Calderon Interviewed

PA2710024889 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Interview with Vice President-Elect Ricardo Arias Calderon by unidentified announcer in Radio Reloj Studios in San Jose—live]

[Text] [Announcer] We are very honored to have visiting us here in our studios the Panamanian Vice President-elect Ricardo Arias Calderon. As vice president-elect, what can you tell us with regard to the struggle for democracy against the Noriega dictatorship. We Costa Ricans strongly support you. Please give us a message on our radio station.

[Arias Calderon] First, I would like to extend my greetings to the listeners of Radio Reloj. Through the station, I express appreciation to the Costa Rican people, because [passage indistinct] and yours truly are here at the invitation of the two principal democratic parties of Costa Rica, the ruling National Liberation Party and the Social Christian Unity Party. We are coming here on the occasion of the presidential summit. We appreciate the invitation, because it demonstrates a solidarity and [words indistinct] which signifies recognizing the will of the Panamanian people expressed at the polls in the 7 May elections, in which we garnered the overwhelming support of the Panamanian voters. Therefore, my preliminary words are to express appreciation to the Costa Rican people for the invitation, because it is very signficant and may be of historic importance for the democratic struggle of the Panamanian people.

[Announcer] Don Ricardo Arias Calderon, Panamanian vice president-elect, what do you think the upcoming summit will be able to achieve. What do you think can be attained. What kind of solidarity do you think can be achieved, in view of the belligerent attitude of Gen Noriega?

[Arias Calderon] What we want to ask the Latin American countries, through their presidents, and the countries of the continent, through their presidents, is that they offer us the dual solidarity being offered to us by the Costa Rican people, so that together we can all isolate the dictatorship of Gen Noriega. I think that what we need now is a multilatertal collective effort by the countries of the continent, and possibly through the OAS, and outside, if necessary, so that the Noriega dictatorship will feel that all the American continent rejects it diplomatically, rejects it politically, and, if necessary, rejects it financially.

The idea is to weaken the Noriega dictatorship to allow the Panamanian people to achieve victory by peaceful means. The Latin American governments and people must not only reject the Noriega dictatorship, we need them to acknowledge the democratic will of the Panamanian people and this means acknowledging those of us who have been elected by the Panamanian people to govern our people.

We are asking this of all the democratic people and governments of our continent. We believe that a decisive step in this direction can be taken at the San Jose summit, not so much through a formal message, but through an attitude, through the creation at this summit of the proper environment in solidarity with the Panamanian people [words indistinct] make an impression on the OAS General Assembly, which will meet in November, so that the OAS may overcome its paralysis and hold frank and open meetings to adopt clear and decisive decisions in favor of the self-determination of the people [3-second break in reception] in Panama in favor of the human rights of the Panamanian people.

We Panamanians view the invitation we have received from the Costa Rican political parties to attend the San Jose Summit as an opportunity for creating a decisive environment to produce a collective effort by the entire continent, especially by Latin America, in favor of the Panamanian people.

[Announcer] Thank you Ricardo. I wish we could continue this conversation, but we have run out of time. We appreciate the visit by Ricardo Arias Calderon, vice president-elect of Panama.

Argentina

Area Ambassadors Briefed on Madrid Talks

PY2610163489 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA)—The Foreign Ministry officially reported today that the Argentine Government has given a detailed report to Latin American ambassadors accredited to Buenos Aires on the results of last week's Argentine-UK talks in Madrid. The government also reiterated its appreciation of the region's solidarity with the Argentine position over the Malvinas Islands.

Jose Luis Fernandez Valoni, Latin American relations under secretary, made this official announcement at the Foreign Ministry.

Fernandez said that the report "was just another show of the permanent recognition by the Argentine Government and people for the total Latin American solidarity toward our country during the conflict in the South Atlantic and in various international forums over the past few years."

Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo instructed Fernandez to explain to the Latin American representatives the Argentine Government's position on the Malvinas Islands conflict and the legal implication of the joint Argentine-Brazilian [as received] declaration that was signed in Madrid on 19 October.

Most of the Latin American ambassadors participated in the meeting.

Judge Orders Reopening of Union Headquarters

PY2610105889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2326 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA)—Federal Judge Juan Fegoli decided this afternoon to lift the restrictions imposed on the headquarters of the Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic (UOCRA) after raids were ordered. The restrictions were lifted because the charge that firearms were being kept in the headquarters was found to be untrue.

The judge said that the union leaders who have their offices in the buildings on 42 and 67 Rawson Street could resume using them without any restrictions. This was verified when UOCRA Secretary General Juan Alejo Farias went to his office at 1845.

The judge's resolution says that the restriction to enter the buildings that followed the raids is no longer necessary. Notes were sent to the Labor Ministry and the Federal Police to enforce the decision.

Judge Fegoli also said that the lifting of the restrictions does not affect other decisions under the jurisdiction of the Labor Ministry which has authority over union organizations.

Union leader Farias spoke to workers on Rawson Street. He emphasized that "the incident was resolved peacefully" and that "the only arms in the UOCRA headquarters are truth and reason."

Hungarians Seek To Invest in Transport Sector

PY2610133089 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0046 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (DYN)—Transport Secretary Miguel D'Alessandro has reported that a Hungarian enterprise today offered to invest capital in the program to reorganize the Argentine railway.

Representatives of the Ganz Electric Works have offered to supply rolling stock and high technology equipment through the creation of joint ventures [previous two words given in English].

The meeting with D'Alessandro was attended by Hungarian Ambassador Marton Klein, Industry Minister Ferenc Horvath, and Commerce Ministry General Director Bela Szentnary.

D'Alessandro later stressed that the Argentine Government is promoting "the quick implementation of programs to reorganize the Argentine railway for which offers like the one proposed by the Hungarian enterprise will be welcomed and analyzed, seeking to reactivate the transport sector."

New Communist Weekly Begins Publication

PY2610125289 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0029 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (TELAM)—The Communist Party [PC] today formally announced its new weekly newspaper called NUESTRA PROPUESTA, which will have an initial run of 25,000 copies. NUESTRA PROPUESTA replaces QUE PASA.

Jorge Prigoshin is the publishing director and Silvio Schachter is the editor in chief. The first issue of NUESTRA PROPUESTA will be on sale tomorrow.

It includes articles on the Malvinas, the negotiations in Madrid, and "the new right wing in Latin America." An article on the party position after the presidential pardon is published on the back page. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

Summit With Argentina Postponed to 11-12 Dec

PY2610144289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] According to Raul Carignano, the Argentine Foreign Ministry Latin American Affairs secretary, Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora, and Argentine President Carlos Menem will meet on 11 and 12 December.

Yesterday Carignano met with President Paz at the government palace. Carignano explained that the postponement of the summit schedule was decided by the two commissions working on the summit that recently met in Santa Cruz.

The meeting of Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde and Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, which was to be held in the next few days was also postponed until the end of November. The foreign ministers will meet to prepare for the presidential meeting. According to Carignano and Information Minister Manfredo Kempff, the foreign ministers will meet in La Paz. [passage omitted]

New Stock Exchange Begins Operations

PY2610233489 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 89 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Stock Exchange was officially opened yesterday during a ceremony at the former Central Bank building, where the exchange will be headquartered. During the ceremony, Stock Exchange President Ernesto Wende said: "We are happy to open the Bolivian Stock Exchange, which represents more than 12 years of persistent efforts and 3 years of study and research at the New York, San Jose de Costa Rica, Bogota, Caracas, and Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchanges.

The ceremony was attended by Planning and Coordination Minister Enrique Garcia, Finance Minister David Blanco, Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Guido Cespedes, Central Bank President Raul Boada, government officials, representatives from the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ASOBAN), representatives from the Bolivian Private Business Confederation, and a large number of guests from the economic and commercial sectors. [passage omitted]

Urban Affairs Minister Dies of Heart Attack

PY2610103089 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Jaime Paz Zamora will attend tomorrow the funeral of Urban Affairs Minister Enrique Prada in Cochabamba, the home town of the late Bolivian senator, political leader, and former dignitary of state during the government of National Unity.

Enrique Prada died today of a heart attack in his office at the Urban Affairs Ministry. [passage omitted]

Chile

Errazuriz Sends Argentina, UK Greetings

PY2610144889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has sent a letter to Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo congratulating him over the results of the Argentine-British talks. The letter states the following:

Please receive my most cordial greetings over the positive results obtained by the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic in the recent conversations that took place in Madrid.

I hereby take this opportunity to reiterate my highest esteem and consideration for your excellency.

Foreign Minister Errazuriz also sent a similar letter to his British counterpart John Major.

CUT's Bustos, Martinez Return to Santiago

PY2610200489 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Mobile unit report by Sandra Pizarro]

[Text] Manuel Bustos and Arturo Martinez have just arrived here at the intersection of Alameda and General Blas Avenues to meet with Diego Olivares, acting president of the CUT [United Labor Federation], after not having seen each other for 405 days. They received a warm welcome from the public.

The three labor leaders later got into a station wagon and left for the CUT headquarters on Santa Monica Street, where there will be a ceremony for Bustos and Martinez welcoming them back from their long banishment to the north and south of the country. Speeches welcoming Bustos and Martinez will be made at the ceremony to express the public's happiness over their return to Santiago.

Returning Union Leaders Speak

PY2610202889 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Mobile unit report by Sandra Pizarro]

[Excerpts] In his first speech in Santiago Manuel Bustos has said that the labor movement is not autonomous because the workers support opposition candidate Patricio Aylwin. Bustos was addressing the people gathered at CUT headquarters at 2015 Santa Monica Street.

Bustos said the government platforms of Hernan Buchi and Francisco Javier Errazuriz are not a democratic alternative. He also thanked all those who interceded on his behalf to suspend his banishment. Bustos also asked what purpose it served for the government to banish him. [passage omitted]

Arturo Martinez, in turn, challenged the president of the Republic to deny that he had pardoned them in fear of Lech Walesa's arrival in Chile.

The welcoming ceremony for the two union leaders has just concluded. Present at the ceremony were Ricardo Lagos and Andres Saldivar, congressional candidates from Santiago, and other political leaders.

Ecuador

Brazil's Sarney Departs Quito for Costa Rica

PA2710001989 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Quito, 26 Oct (AFP)—Brazilian President Jose Sarney left here at 2120 GMT today bound for Costa Rica to take part, along with 18 other presidents, in the celebrations of that Central American country's centennial as a democracy, which include an important summit.

Sarney started an official visit yesterday—the first by a Brazilian president to this country—and signed with Ecuadoran President Borja cultural and trade agreements that will allow Ecuador to benefit from loans and technical assistance for the construction of important projects, and to reduce the trade deficit.

The visiting president filled a tight working agenda here and in his statements called for Latin American integration.

Borja went to the airport to see Sarney off. From there, this same afternoon, Borja will also depart for Costa Rica.

Rejects Bush 'Concern'

PY2710001789 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Jose Sarney does not accept anyone in the world to doubt that the Brazilian democratic process will be completed. He discussed remarks reportedly made by U.S. President George Bush in which Bush said that he would make efforts to help Brazil maintain a democratic path. President Jose Sarney responded to Bush's comments during an interview in Quito today, shortly before ending his visit to Ecuador.

[Sarney] "First, I want to say that, regarding President Bush's comments, he should forget about his concern over Brazilian democracy. We Brazilians will worry about our own democracy because we have struggled to establish it alone. Brazil today is the third-largest democracy in the world with 80 million [as heard] inhabitants. There is no hint whatsoever that could cause anyone in the world to doubt this process, the completion of this democratic process."

President Sarney emphasized the flawless behavior of the Armed Forces in their support for and participation in strengthening the democratic transition. He made it clear that he will not accept anyone casting doubt on the normalcy of the transition.

[Sarney] "Today, Brazil will not accept anyone to question our elections. This is a matter that we are building and completing on our own for the Brazilian people's great pride."

President Sarney added that Brazil wants to open the Brazilian market to Ecuadoran products, as is already happening with products from Argentina and other Latin American countries.

Paraguay

Colorado Board Approves Special Convention

PY2610174889 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 11

[Excerpt] During an ordinary session held yesterday, the Colorado Party board unanimously approved a request submitted by over 238 rank and file chapters to hold a special Colorado Party convention.

The negotiations, which were held behind closed doors, were carried out in a completely normal atmosphere. This was a historic meeting because the request was unanimously approved.

It must be pointed out that the notes of the extraordinary sessions containing the signatures of chairmen and members of many party chapters were submitted to the party reorganization committee, which will study the notes and issue a ruling. This ruling will be submitted on 26 October during an extraordinary party board meeting that will start at 1700 to establish the date of the extraordinary party convention.

The party board also discussed a note that was submitted by the Chamber of Deputies which rejects the list of Colorado Party members who have been proposed for the JEC [Central Electoral Board]. Since the traditionalist-sponsored motion won by 19 against 16 votes, the note will be submitted to the committee for reconciliation within the party. [passage omitted]

Inter-American Agreement Signed on Torture

PY2610210689 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 3

[Excerpt] Washington, 25 Oct (EFE)—The Paraguayan Government signed the inter-American convention on the prevention of torture at a ceremony today at the OAS in Washington, D.C.

Marcos Martinez Mendieta, Paraguay's representative to the OAS, said during the signing ceremony that "today's Paraguay, which is democratic and respectful of human dignity, does not wish to live, nor does it want others to live, in a society characterized by torture or by cruel and inhuman treatment."

Ambassador Mendieta added that "the signing of this agreement is proof that the Paraguayan Government and its people are walking together on the path toward democracy and the full enforcement of and respect for human rights."

He added: "We believe that a country that is proud of its past and its present, a country that is decidedly forging a

better future, cannot tolerate one of the most horrendous crimes perpetrated against men: torture."

OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares said that during a recent visit to Paraguay "witnessed the outstanding efforts that the new Paraguayan Government is making to consolidate democracy." [passage omitted]

ACEPAR To Buy Iron Ore From Bolivia

PY2610221189 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 13

[Excerpts] "A real exchange between Bolivia and Paraguay is taking place for the first time." This statement was made by Navy Captain Carlos Andres Cubas, ACEPAR [Paraguayan Steel, Inc.] Administration Council president, during a ceremony this morning in which an agreement to buy 244,000 tons of iron ore from Bolivia was signed. The ceremony was held at the Defense Ministry and was attended by Defense Minister General Juan Angel Souto. [passage omitted]

The iron ore, which ACEPAR will use to produce steel rods, will come from the El Mutum deposit in eastern Bolivia at a fixed cost of $12.50 per ton. It is estimated that this agreement will save the Paraguayan iron and steel industry approximately $1.3 million; Brazilian iron ore suppliers had charged $18 per ton. [passage omitted]

Cordillera Government Delegate Assumes Duty

PY2610211089 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 9

[Summary] Angel Almada Galeano has assumed his duties as government delegate to Cordillera Department in a ceremony in Caacupe. The ceremony, which was headed by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Hugo Estigarribia Elizeche, was attended by national, regional, and Colorado Party authorities